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PRAVDA LISTS SOVIET DELEGATION TO CEMA SESSION

PM061429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Sofia on 1 July. It is to take part in the 35th CEMA session.

The delegation includes N.K. Baybakov, G.I. Marchuk and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance; and V.F. Maltsev and N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy ministers.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A. Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.K. Antonov, I.I. Bodyul, V.E. Dymshits, D.F. Katushev, L.A. Kostandov, V.N. Makeyev, N.V. Martynov, I.T. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev and L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers and other officials. D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

COMMENT ON GROWTH OF IDEOLOGICAL COOPERATION

LD062318 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] At the 26th CPSU Congress it was stressed that fraternal socialist countries had basically similar views on socioeconomic development. To a large extent, this is due to constant cooperation among communist parties.

"An important component of this cooperation is the sphere of ideology. Its (?character) is conditioned by the tasks being solved at the given stage of construction of socialism and communism.

"In the circumstances of the presently sharpened struggle between the old and the new world, the cooperation of fraternal parties in the sphere of ideology contributes to a further activation of our ideas and intensification of the struggle against the bourgeois and revisionist ideology. They attach great importance to generalizing the historical significance of socialism."

A Marxist-Leninist party must always be ready to master new phenomena in life and to creatively develop the Marxist-Leninist theory. Jointly, fraternal parties have already elaborated many important problems. Among them are: The concept of a developed socialist society; the traits of international relations of a new socialist type; the regularities in the process of bringing together socialist countries; the character and the traits of the socialist economic integration, and many others."

"An important place in the ideological cooperation among fraternal parties involve, among other things, problems concerning national specifics and the general laws of developing socialism, which is not only important theoretically, but also has great practical significance.

"It is well known that it is precisely on this question that hostile propaganda is spreading malicious fabrications aimed at unhinging the world of socialism. A favorite thesis of bourgeois ideologues is to say that socialist countries simply imitate the way which the USSR has gone. Fraternal countries, with the help of facts, rebuff these malicious fabrications."

Of course they study mutual experience, and especially that of the USSR since it was the first to enter the road of constructing socialism and has now reached the stage of developed socialism.

"However, generally speaking, the basic characteristics of socialism in various countries have not come about as a result of some kind of borrowing or imitation. They are conditioned by the essence of the new system, by its deep regularities. At the same time construction of a new society takes into account historical, national, geographical and other traits of this or that country, hence the variety of roads leading to socialism."

The work on the communist upbringing of masses is now evermore important and takes into consideration the sharpening of ideological struggle in the world.

"Taking recourse to (?lies) and appealing to various prejudices and remnants of the old in people's consciousness, our enemies try to water down the class consciousness and the belief in our ideas. We must be uncompromising in the face of the fight for ideals the communists stress. We must actively unmask anti-Sovietism and anticommunism and step out resolutely against alien views."

Ideological cooperation began as bilateral contacts between parties and states, but multilateral contacts have acquired ever more significance since 1973 and periodic conferences of communist party secretaries responsible for international and ideological problems were already held in Moscow, Prague, Warsaw, Sofia, Budapest and Berlin. "They have contributed considerably to a deepening of ideological cooperation among fraternal parties and enriching them with new forms. Here are some examples: Academies of sciences, and scientific research institutes and universities of socialist community states maintain close contacts in social sciences; joint editions of books dealing with current problems of world development prepared by teams of scientists are now constant practice, cooperation of socialist countries in the field of culture has developed broadly. As a result, the chances of acquainting working people directly with the gains in culture and arts of fraternal countries have improved considerably."

"In the ideological cooperation of socialist countries an important role is played by close contacts among social organizations: trade unions, communist youth unions, friendship societies, women's organizations and cooperative societies."

In conclusion, the Moscow commentary says: The socialist community born after World War II is not a common alliance of states. The shaping and development of this alliance, CPSU and Soviet state leader Leonid Brezhnev said, required time and considerable joint efforts. The answers had to be found to many basically new problems of theory and practice, and we had to react in time and in a well thought out manner to various turns of events. Life has convincingly proved that with the correct Marxist-Leninist approach we were solving, and are still solving even the most difficult problems so as to strengthen each individual socialist state and the whole socialist community. And it is exactly these goals--the interest of each socialist country and at the same time the interests of the whole community--that the constantly developing contacts and the ever deeper and more fruitful cooperation of parties and states of the socialist community in the field of ideology are serving.

U.S.-PRC COLLUSION SEEN AGAINST IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

LD061516 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul, TASS--"Facts of recent times indicate to the close military-political cooperation between the PRC and the USA in the struggle against progressive anti-imperialist and liberation processes in a number of areas of the Indian Ocean," points out the AFRICA AND ASIA [AFRIQUE ET ASIE] today's journal. Thus, for example, China and the USA are acting on a "parallel basis" towards Iran. As is known, the results of the anti-shah revolution in that country caused a strongly negative reaction not only in Washington, but also in Beijing, which had far-reaching plans for drawing the Iranian monarchic regime into struggle against the "serious threat" from the "northern neighbour."

After the shah was driven out, Chinese special services started active cooperation with the CIA in actions directed at torpedoing the anti-imperialist movement in Iran and staging anti-Soviet provocations there.

"The period of particular drawing closer of the lines of the PRC and the USA in the Indian Ocean area coincided with the Afghan events," the journal goes on to say. The coordinated actions by these two countries for struggle against the gains of the April revolution have actually outgrown into an armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"At the same time it would be a simplification to view such Beijing's actions separately from the hegemonistic contents of its global foreign policy strategy, which is directed at turning China into a powerful state dictating its will to the peoples. There is every ground to think that the Indian Ocean zone with its vast manpower and economic potential holds a considerable place in the great power plans of the Chinese leadership."

Instigation of tensions between India and Pakistan, support for separatists and other anti-government movements in India, Burma, Sri Lanka etc. and the striving to knock together a "fifth column" from persons of Chinese nationality in the countries of Southeast Asia is an incomplete list of Beijing's moves directed at penetrating states in that region.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON JOURNALISTS MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD061836 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul, TASS--The newspaper PRAVDA carries the following report in its July 7 issue:

"A meeting of representatives of the central organs of communist and workers' parties was opened on July 6, initiated by PRAVDA. The meeting is being held to exchange views and experiences on the participation of the party press in the struggle for detente and peace, in defence of the vital interests and life of the peoples itself, and against the growing military danger connected with imperialist actions to step up the arms race.

The meeting is being attended by representatives of 67 press organs of fraternal parties. Also present are foreign correspondents of fraternal newspapers accredited in Moscow.

The meeting was opened by Viktor Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of PRAVDA.

Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, greeted the participants in the meeting on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU. In his introductory speech he said that at present ideological struggle concentrated primarily on the problems of war and peace.

Describing the main directions of the aggressive global strategy of American imperialism and NATO, which is leading to the growing nuclear war threat, he stressed at the same time that there was a possibility to prevent the world from sliding down to a new round of the arms race, to military confrontation. The struggle of the workers' and communist movement and all peace-loving forces is of tremendous importance for the realization of this possibility. The USSR has launched great work to put into life the peace programme for the 1980's, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Leonid Brezhnev's speeches made after the congress specified the initiatives by the congress and included further major moves aimed at defusing international tension and at starting talks on all disputed questions in order to achieve the reduction of armaments and ensure lasting peace and the security of peoples. General attention was attracted by the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet "to the parliaments and peoples of the world" adopted on June 23 at Leonid Brezhnev's initiative, which again solemnly confirmed the Soviet people's will for peace and readiness to do everything for its preservation and strengthening.

In his speech Boris Ponomarev also described the life of the Soviet people engaged in peaceful, creative work, in the construction of a communist society. He showed the role of the press in the life of the CPSU, in the life of the Soviet country and in solving the home and foreign policy tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

A number of communist parties, Boris Ponomarev said, have been initiating various undertakings for many years, including holidays of the press, to which both representatives of newspapers and representatives of the Central Committees of fraternal parties are invited. PRAVDA always actively responds to invitations to take part in such undertaking which include various political contacts. This is one of the useful forms of communication between party journalists, exchange of experience and familiarisation with party life and the party press. The cooperation of organs of the communist press contributes to better knowledge by the communists of the life and struggle of fraternal parties and is therefore useful for all of the communist movement.

The participants in the meeting will be offered the opportunity of visiting the editorial offices of Soviet newspapers and other mass media and of familiarizing themselves with the work of some party organisations, publishing houses and their publications, Soviet culture and arts.

On the first day of the meeting, taking part in the comradely exchange of views were: the editor-in-chief of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (the Socialist Unity Party of Germany), the editor-in-chief of the DAILY WORLD (the Communist Party of the USA), the editor-in-chief of UNSERE ZEIT (the German Communist Party), a deputy editor-in-chief of THE NEW AGE (the Communist Party of India), a deputy director of GRANMA (the Communist Party of Cuba), the editor-in-chief of NHAN DAN (the Communist Party of Vietnam), a deputy head of the editorial board of AVANTE: (the Communist Party of Portugal), the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, the editor-in-chief of PRAVDA, the political director of HARAVGHI (the AKEL Party), the editor-in-chief of TRYBUNA LUDU (the Polish United Workers' Party), the director of RIZOSPASTIS (the Communist Party of Greece), the editor-in-chief of the Canadian TRIBUNE (the Communist Party of Canada).

The speakers at the meeting stressed the importance of and pressing necessity for the cohesion and mobilisation of all peace-loving forces to repel aggressive claims by imperialism, which have reached a threatening scale of late. This requires vigorous and solidary actions in favour of preserving detente and strengthening peace for all peoples of the world.

Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

The meeting is being held in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere.

COMMENT ON EFFECTS OF MILITARIZATION ON ECONOMY

PM020921 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Signed to Press 15 Jun 81 p 21

[Article by observer Boris Rachkov: "Militarism and Crises"]

[Text] The new upward spiral in the arms race being generated by Washington is acquiring increasingly ominous contours. According to official U.S. data, it is planned to increase direct military spending, which in 1981 stands at $171 billion, to $367 billion in 1986.

Expensive Lies

Official U.S. propaganda is doing its damndest to persuade the country that a considerable increase in military appropriations will benefit the U.S. economy; it will, it is claimed, revitalize business activity, reduce unemployment and raise the public's living standards. "According to government estimates," the Washington weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes, for example, "550,000 new jobs will be created in 1981 and 1982 alone. Even more jobs will follow, once work begins on implementing major long-term projects like the development of a new bomber and new aircraft carrier."

Reactionary propaganda interprets increased military spending as a cure not only for unemployment and the crisis besetting the U.S. economy but also for the foreign economic changes which are inauspicious for the United States. As is well known U.S. imperialism refrained for decades from intensively exploiting its own substantial fuel and energy resources because it was more advantageous to import enormous quantities of dirt-cheap fuel and raw materials from exploited countries. As a result the U.S. became heavily dependent on imports of many goods, including some which are found in great quantities in the United States itself.

But now that the national liberation movement's successes have limited the scope for the neocolonialist plunder of other countries' mineral resources, heavy dependance on imports of a number of goods has become a destabilizing factor for the U.S. economy. But Washington won't hear of U.S. neocolonialism being responsible for this. It shifts all the blame onto peoples courageously struggling for economic and political independence, while U.S. imperialism masquerades as an innocent victim of "irresponsible foreign nationalists and terrorists" allegedly threatening its "vital interests." At the same time it is dinned into the U.S. population that if it wants to have enough automobiles, gasoline and the other trappings of the "American way of life" it must unconditionally support the Pentagon's concern to ensure that the United States has "an imposing military presence" tens of thousands of miles from America.

The U.S. military-industrial complex is assiduously trying to foist the course of militarizing the economy upon the West European countries and Japan. According to estimates by foreign observers, NATO's West European members and Japan spent more than $100 billion on military purposes in 1980, compared with $88-90 billion in 1978. At the same time the Pentagon, via NATO, foisted upon the West European countries the decision to deploy on their territory around 600 new missiles targeted against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

What success have 3 years of increased injections into the arms industry had in smoothing out the crisis phenomena in the West?

The main results are well known: In 1980 industrial production in Western countries was at least one percent down on 1979 and 4 percent down in the United States; the army of people officially registered as unemployed increased by 5 million to reach 20 million; urged on by inflation, retail prices rose by an average of 14 percent last year, compared with an 8 percent rise in 1978.

Such authoritative Western sources as the U.S. economic research body data resources; the works of Arthur Burns, former chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve System; and prominent members of the Pugwash movement from many countries, including Britain's Lord Noel-Baker, leave us in no doubt that the slight economic revival initially created by increased military appropriations inevitably ends in the painful diversion of financial and material resources from the civilian industries which determine the standard of a nation's economic health.

Armed with a mass of facts, a large group of bourgeois economists is pointing out the direct link between the increase in military spending and the acceleration in the rate of inflation. Approximately 2.5 million Americans, they say, are employed in the arms industry, receiving high wages yet producing no goods for the national market. Unsecured with goods, the mass of money in circulation also increases by virtue of the fact that bourgeois states print paper money and various bonds to pay for their increasing military spending. Further militarization merely increases the scale of the inflationary processes.

As for employment, just a few years ago the U.S. Government itself released facts which were, to say the least, revealing.

It was found that on account of its greater capital intensiveness the arms industry has a lower manpower requirement, whereas the reverse is the case with civilian industries. A billion dollars invested in arms industries can provide work for 76,000 people, compared with 110,000 people in civilian industries.

If in light of these figures we calculate once more the number of "new jobs" promised by the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT in connection with the Reagan rearmament program we will find that in 1981-82 it will prevent the creation of almost 250,000 jobs in the U.S. economy. By means of another simple calculation it can also be shown that in the last 3 years alone the increase in the West's military spending has deprived the civilian industries of opportunities to increase employment by around 3.5 million. Did these unfortunates not form the bulk of the 5-million increase mentioned earlier in the army of unemployed in the "Free World" in the last 3 years?

Finally, militarization inevitably denies huge sums to state social programs, hitting broad strata of working people particularly hard. This is what is happening before our very eyes in the United States, where the military budget hike is accompanied by a sharp fall in Federal health care, education and welfare spending. "Any increase in the Pentagon's budget," the U.S. newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "entails a falloff in welfare, as those who depend on Federal social programs are finding."

But these are all, as it were, the West's domestic problems. Yet if you weigh up the effect of increasing appropriations for the neocolonialists' "military presence" near other countries' sources of raw materials and fuel the result is no better. The overwhelming majority of newly liberated countries has no desire to accept self-styled "patrons" who are armed to the teeth.

A wave of protest against militarization and the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, whose people have suffered the scourge of two world wars, is swelling. Many members of foreign, including U.S., business circles see the way out of the crisis processes lying not in stepping up militarization but in redirecting resources from military to civilian needs and developing normal international cooperation.

The Ambitions of the Military-Industrial Complex

The whole experience of history bears witness to the fact that the manufacturers of the instruments of death are the only ones to profit from militarization. U.S. Professor M. Weidenbaum calculates that the arms industry's profits are around 70 percent higher than those of the economy's civilian industries, all things being equal.

It is not only with lies about militarization's cure-all properties that the imperialist military-industrial complexes, flagrantly carving themselves out opportunities to continue making unprecedented profits, would like to anesthetize public opinion in their countries. They are also trying to paralyze the population of the West with more ravings about a mythical "Soviet threat." The organizers of this campaign, L.I. Brezhnev said in a conversation with O. Palme, chairman of the nongovernmental international organization "Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security" and of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, are lying, not bothering to produce even a semblance of proof.

At this time, when the people of our earth are celebrating the 40th anniversary of that tragic event--fascist Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union--we are particularly forcibly reminded that something resembling the militarist bacchanalia currently underway across the ocean has happened before. Under Hitler, Germany carefully elaborated a policy of eradicating unemployment by working for a war ; for a time it even succeeded in easing the crisis somewhat and providing more than a million Germans with work. But then the infernal machine of fascist militarism started up, destroying tens of millions of human lives. Then there were Goebbels' vile anti-Soviet slander and the threats to wipe from the face of the earth the first-ever working people's state which, in the event, slew the fascist beast in its own den.

Speaking in the Hero-City of Kiev on 9 May 1981, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that World War II and the 3.5 decades since then have shown sufficiently clearly the absurdity of any plans to use threats or military aggression to interfere with the socialist countries' development or the peoples' struggle for national freedom and social justice.

"And as for the Soviet Union," L.I. Brezhnev said, "this is not the first time that we have heard inventions concerning our policy, slander and threats. We cannot be frightened. We have strong nerves and have been well tempered. We are not champions of the arms race, we are opposed to it. We could find quite a different use for the resources which it swallows up, but if we are forced to, we will summon up a rapid and effective response to any challenge from militant imperialism."

COMPARISON ON HAIG REMARKS ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

A comparison of the item entitled "TASS Hits Haig Remarks on U.S.-Soviet Relations," published in the 30 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on p A 1 with IZVESTIYA of 30 June, morning edition, reveals the following variations:

On page A 1, third paragraph, last line IZVESTIYA reads:...not suit it. Such arguments from representatives of the U.S. administration are not new. Anti-Soviet rhetoric has recently become a characteristic feature of the Reagan administration.

On page A 2, first paragraph, first line, IZVESTIYA reads: The secretary of state, who has just returned from a tour of a number of Asian capitals, including a visit to Beijing, tried his best...

COMPARISON ON CONGRESSMEN MEETING WITH SOVIETS

A comparison of the item entitled "Visiting Congressmen Meet With Soviet Officials," published in the 1 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page A 3 with PRAVDA of 1 July reveals the following variations:

On page A 3, paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA reads:...of strategic weapons. In this connection the need to step up actions in the struggle to avert the threat of a new war and to ensure international security was stressed.

Penultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads:...the entire humanity.

Taking part in the talk were members of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Commissions for Foreign Affairs G.A. Arbatov, G.A. Zhukov, N.N. Inozemtsev and V.V. Nikitenko, and other officials.

RESULTS OF SIXTH CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD041432 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1258 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul (TASS)--As has already been reported, the Sixth Plenum of the CCP Central Committee has taken place in Beijing. It has adopted a decision on certain questions of the history of the CCP since the formation of the PRC. The acute political struggle which accompanied the drawing up of its main provisions, was reflected in this document.

Great attention in the decision is centered on a description of the activity of Mao Zedong and the policy of the CCP in recent years. Many provisions and evaluations are of a patently contradictory nature. The failures of the Maoist line in the economy and policy, and the crisis (?phenomena) in the country and the party, have forced the authors of the decision to recognize the great number of Mao Zedong's mistakes. It is critical of the policy of the Great Leap Forward and the People's Communes imposed on the country by Mao Zedong, the Cultural Revolution that he organized, and a number of the aims of Maoism which have led the country to the most grave calamities and upheavals, such as the Maoist conception of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," which served as a justification for the policy of mass repressions in all the Maoist campaigns. Condemned are Mao Zedong's personality cult, and the features of "conceit", "isolating himself from reality and the masses," "subjectivism," "willfullness" and "elevating himself above the party Central Committee" which were typical of him.

Thus, in essence and although late in the day, the justified nature of views concerning a number of aspects of Mao Zedong's activity and concerning Maoist ideology and policy which have been expressed for a long time now by the CPSU and other communist and workers' parties, including at international communist forums and in documents and the press of the fraternal parties, has been admitted.

Nevertheless, the conclusion is drawn in the decision of the CCP Central Committee plenum which alleged that the "ideas of Mao Zedong" are "a very rich spiritual treasure house" and "leading concepts of the party" which "will continue to guide the activities of the CCP in the future." In order to cover up the mistakes of Mao Zedong and the tragic consequences to which they led China, the authors allege that Mao's services occupy pride of place and his mistakes a secondary place. Such a "compromise" assessment, it seems, was needed by the opposing factions in the Beijing leadership to exploit Mao's name and his "ideas" in order to consolidate Chinese society in conditions when it is going through a profound crisis.

The documents of the plenum and the speech by Hu Yaobang, the new CCP Central Committee chairman, at a meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the CCP, show that the present Chinese leaders, in retaining the petty bourgeois and nationalist essence of Maoism, regard it as the basis for the ideology and policy of the party and state. In effect, an attempt was made at the plenum to formulate an extensive ideological and political platform for the "sinification of Marxism" or, as they term it in China a "scientific system of Mao's ideas" which has been corrected in the light of the forced admission that a whole range of tenets and stipulations of Maoism were erroneous. A characteristic feature of this platform is the claim that China is an "exception," that there is a "special Chinese way" in revolution and the building of a new society, and that the general laws of the building of socialism may really be disregarded.

In the document, a falsified version is given of the historical development of the CCP, in which superficial objectivity is interwoven with half-truths and lies. For example, its authors praise the Seventh CCP Congress of 1945, at which Mao's "ideas" were called "guiding" in the party's charter. At the same time, a distorted account is given of the Eighth CCP Congress in 1956--no mention is made of very important decisions taken at it, such as the exclusion from the CCP Charter of references to the "ideas of Mao Zedong," or the approval by the congress of instructions on the need for a firm observance of the principle of collective leadership, and for the struggle against the personality cult.

Mention was also not made of the great significance for the People's Republic of China of the policy of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, which was emphasized at the congress. The history of the links between the PRC and Comintern, and also with the CPSU, are presented in a false, negative light. The role of the Soviet Union in defeating Japanese militarism and liberating Manchuria is ignored, an event which formed the revolutionary base for the Chinese people's final victory in their struggle with internal reaction and external enemies.

Being unable to totally pass over in silence the aid which the Soviet Union rendered to the PRC in the first years of its existence, the authors of the decision have at the same time tried in one way or another to blacken the policy of the Soviet Union toward China. The CCP Central Committee plenum repeated a number of anti-Soviet directives of Maoism in the sphere of foreign policy. The slanderous, absurd anti-Soviet thesis about "socialist imperialism" [sotsial-imperializm] continues to be exploited, Mao's "services" in the confrontation with the USSR are stressed; the CCP continues to aim for struggle against the Soviet Union. It should be noted that the work of the CCP Central Committee plenum has been accompanied by the anti-Soviet propaganda which is traditional for Beijing. The Chinese press is whipping up false assertions about the "Soviet threat" with all the means at its disposal.

The "decision" contains hypocritical declarations about dedication to peace, although in fact the Chinese leadership is steering a course toward siding on an anti-Soviet basis with the aggressive and most shameless imperialist circles, above all in the United States, and going on to undermine detente. The Beijing leaders are supporting the adventurist line of the present U.S. administration of whipping up the arms race and exacerbating international tension. The political background against which the preparations for the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum took place, is also characteristic. During that period, Beijing sealed its pro-Western, proimperialist course. Recent talks with A. Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, are evidence of this. The present Chinese leadership has demonstrated its hegemonist ambitions in Asia.

The plenum reflected a certain stage in the struggle for power in Beijing which has become more fierce. This is apparent, in particular, in the decisions taken on personnel questions. Although the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee was retained in its previous form, the reshuffle carried out in its leadership has led to a strengthening of the position of the Deng Xiaoping group. To judge by the published materials, however, Deng Xiaoping has been unable to carry out all his plans and has been forced to maneuver.

The internecine struggle in the Chinese leadership, which took on a highly acute nature at the end of last year, is continuing. The fundamental reasons for this struggle have not been eliminated and this was admitted to all intents and purposes in Beijing when the plenum of the Central Committee stated the necessity "...to put an end to cliquishness, anarchism and archindividualism," and "to tidy up party organizations and to purge the party ranks of degenerates." It is no coincidence that the decision criticizes in detail the mistakes of Hua Guofeng which are contrasted with the policy of Deng Xiaoping. All this augurs fresh purges and fresh clashes.

It is evident from the results of the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenum that it was meant to place on a firm foundation and consolidate the course which has been drawn up by the present Chinese leadership in the past few years. The materials of the plenum backed up the correctness of the assessment of the development in China given at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The experience of the socioeconomic development of the PRC over the past two decades," said L.I. Brezhnev in the report of the CPSU Central Committee," is a painful lesson showing what distortions of the principles of socialism and of its essence both in domestic and international policy can lead to." Only the consistent overcoming of the pernicious legacy of Maoism can lead China out onto the road of healthy and progressive development.

HU YAOBANG SPEAKS ON CCP'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD031040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1225 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] A meeting in Beijing on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party was addressed by Hu Yaobang, the new chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP. He was appointed to this post at the recent Sixth Plenum of the CCP Central Committee.

Speaking on Mao Zedong's role, Hu Yaobang essentially repeated the appraisal given by the plenum, or more precisely, the Deng Xiaoping grouping which is now setting the tone. What it boils down to is putting Mao Zedong's services in first place and his mistakes in second place.

The appraisal of the actions of the great helmsman arouse interest first of all because the country's further development is to a considerable extent connected with it.

The approach to Mao Zedong can, in the end serve as a criterion of the measure in which Beijing is getting rid of the Maoist heritage and of how and to what limit the notorious de-Maoization of China will go, about which bourgeois propaganda is making a fuss.

Judging from the final documents of the plenum and the speech by the new chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP, Beijing is banking on a deviation from the ultra-left interpretation of Maoism toward its rightwing-pragmatic interpretation.

By giving up the tenets of Maoism which have discredited themselves and having introduced certain corrections in it, the leadership of the CCP is thinking least of all of seriously correcting the mistakes made.

The purification of Maoism is of a forced nature, and it can be regarded as the latest compromise in the Beijing leadership.

RRP CLAIMS SPIES IN PRC UNDER PEACE CORPS COVER

OW070133 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Vinogradov commentary: "U.S. Peace Corps To Arrive in China"]

[Text] The first group of working personnel of the so-called U.S. Peace Corps will arrive in China in the near future. This was announced by Ruppe, chief of the Peace Corps, at a Washington press conference. Vinogradov, soviet journalist on international affairs, writes in this connection:

The U.S. Peace Corps has long been known as an unpeaceful organization. In the last 20 years materials appearing in the news media of all countries including the United States show that working under the cover of the U.S. Peace Corps have been mainly the personnel of the U.S. CIA and military reconnaissance units. Obviously for propaganda purposes, it has been reasserted that the Peace Corps personnel are to help developing countries in economic, educational and cultural development. Nevertheless, 29 Asian and African countries turned down this organization's assistance after its spying activities were exposed. The Peace Corps operates within the framework of a U.S. Government operational plan, not long ago, (?broken), a former employee of the U.S. military reconnaissance unit, was appointed the leader of this plan. This again speaks for the Peace Corps' relationship with espionage agencies.

Now China opens its doors to the U.S. Peace Corps' members. Why? What's the purpose? The American way of life characterized by dissipation, which has been eliminated in China by violence according to Chinese propaganda, may not seem suitable to Chinese leaders. There may be something else to it. Many observers unanimously believe that the presence of the U.S. Peace Corps in China provides a convenient coverup for carrying out the Beijing-Washington cooperation agreement on monitoring activities.

According to U.S. newspaper reports this secret agreement was reached when former U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown visited China in January 1980. It provides China with modern electronic monitoring equipment to watch over neighboring countries. It also stipulates that U.S. reconnaissance units may use Chinese territory for sinister motives.

Here it must be pointed out that earlier reports stated that two large U.S. radio-electronic monitoring centers were to be established in China. Official Washington has virtually confirmed these reports. It was reported that persons working at these centers will be chiefly Chinese who have undergone special training at a U.S. reconnaissance center. However, it is also stipulated that U.S. experts will visit the tracking stations periodically.

Taking into consideration the delicateness of this mission, it is quite possible that the United States may have manipulated the cover of Peace Corps members' legitimate position as U.S. reconnaissance personnel. Of course, it is up to Beijing to decide who China will receive. However, it is believed that it is Beijing that has consented to the proposal made by Washington. Otherwise, it would be hard to explain why Beijing would welcome an organization that is notorious for its espionage activities and one that has been expelled from 29 countries.

KOROLEV COMMENTS ON PRC MISSION TO WEST EUROPE

LD030708 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] A Chinese military delegation headed by Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi is making a tour of West European countries. The main goal of the voyage is to explore possibilities for arms purchases. Radio Moscow observer Vladimir Korolev has this comment:

The Chinese military, he writes, are touring Western Europe in the wake of the recent visit by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Beijing, where he had talks with the Chinese leaders. Washington declared its readiness to supply China with American-made offensive weapons, specifically F-16 fighter bombers. But this seems not enough for the Chinese leaders who are going ahead with military buildup. Lately, Chinese military delegations visited a number of capitals. They avidly eyed the latest models of weapons. Beijing's representatives could be seen on turrets of the West German Leopard tanks and near British Harrier jump planes and French Mirages. In West Germany, the Chinese visitors struck contacts with military concern Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, which runs a network of aircraft and missile-making enterprises, and they had talks with arms merchants in other West European countries. By trying to gain access to NATO arsenals,Beijing pursues hegemonistic expansionist plans. The present Chinese leaders have fallen heir to Mao's foreign policy course, who said it was necessary to establish Chinese hegemony over all of Southeast Asia and then all over the world. That is why Beijing does not relinquish the Maoist dactrine and its stake on the inevitability of a new world war. War is inevitable, Deng Xiaoping said recently.

The Beijing leaders want an arms deal with the West, hoping this would undermine the relaxation process and take the world back to the trenches of the cold war--a good vantage ground, according to the Chinese leadership, for a world war which is inevitable. But crude force is needed for one to dictate its will to the neighboring countries, to blackmail them, to put territorial claims to other states, to interfere in their internal affairs and even to oppress other countries. That is why the Beijing rulers seek to turn China, with Western help, into a powerful militarist state. China has flexed its muscle many times. The world still remembers Beijing's aggression against Vietnam. Maoists are fond of talking about the sinuosity of their role, and those who are gambling on the Chinese card and are out to furnish Beijing with weapons will have trouble controlling it. It could be beyond their control against whom the Chinese militarists would turn those weapons.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK TREATY CELEBRATED

LD052028 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul, TASS--A formal meeting of representatives of the public of the capital of the Korean Democratic People's Republic devoted to the 20th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and People's Korea has taken place here.

Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice prime minister of the Administration Council of the republic, stressed in his report the importance of the treaty to the extension of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and KDPR [Democratic People's Republic of Korea] helped to thwart the aggressive intrigue of the forces of international reaction led by U.S. imperialism and to preserve peace in Asia and all over the world. During the past 20 years the Soviet and Korean peoples have been jointly struggling in the international arena against imperialism for eliminating the threat of another war and for peace and social progress, Chong Chun-ki said.

The speaker pointed out the successes achieved by the Soviet people in various fields of the national economy. He spoke highly of the efforts made by the Soviet Union to curb the arms race and to safeguard peace and security throughout the world. He laid particular stress on the importance of the appeal "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet and other Soviet peace initiatives.

In conclusion Chong Chun-ki expressed the confidence that the peoples of the two countries would continue strengthening ties of friendship and solidarity and extend fraternal cooperation.

DPRK DELEGATION TOURS PRIMORSKIY KRAY PLANT

SK040709 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Article from feature program "Soviet Primorskiy"]

[Text] The DPRK North Hamgyong Province delegation recently visited Primorskiy Kray at the invitation of the Primorskiy Kray CPSU committee. The delegation was composed of activists of party organizations from North Hamgyong Province headed by Comrade Yi Kil-ho, secretary of the North Hamgyong Province party committee.

This visit, conducted in accordance with a plan to maintain social and cultural relations between the Primorskiy region and North Hamgyong province, will contribute to friendship and cooperation between the workers of the two adjoining administrative districts.

After visiting the Khasanskiy Rayon in the Primoskiy Kray, the Korean friends arrived in Vladivostok. Having laid a bouquet before the monument for Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the KWP functionaries offered a 1-minute silent prayer to Lenin, the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. The guests toured the streets of Vladivostok and visited the military museum of the Pacific Fleet and other famous places.

The workers of a porcelain plant in Vladivostok warmly welcomed the guests from People's Korea. Comrade (Lemchenko), the plant's manager, served as a guide for the Korean guests. The Korean friends gathered production processes, examined products and asked questions regarding this plant.

Comrade (Lemchenko) said: [Begin recording Russian fading into Korean translation] Sixty percent of the raw materials for porcelain products are supplied locally; 40 percent, from elsewhere. However, local raw materials are very good quality. Therefore, we plan to use local raw materials for up to 80 to 100 percent of the time. [end recording]

At a workshop, the Korean visitors saw workers using semi-automation devices. At another workshop, they saw the workers painting bowls and dishes. At the finished-product shop, they saw exhibits of porcelain produced in Vladivostok. After the tour through the plant, the Korean visitors were invited to the office of the plant's manager. There they continued to discuss the plant's operations. The responsible functionaries of the plant are confident that they can achieve the tasks assigned by the party. In line with the interests of the Soviet people and the decisions of the party congress, the plant manager and the members of the plant's party committee have contributed to attaining their production quota for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. They are pleased.

Comrade Sharin, the secretary of the Vladivostok Gorkom and guide for the Korean visitors, said: [Begin recording Russian fading into Korean translation] Porcelain production is an art that has been practiced for a thousand years. Although it has been in operation for only 10 years, our plant already is displaying its full production capacity. Quickly initiating complicated production, our plant has helped supply beautiful quality chinaware to the working people in the Primorskiy Kray and other Far East regions. We are striving to attain our new goal. We are trying to depend solely on local raw materials and upgrade product quality. [end recording]

Saying that the workers at the porcelain plants of People's Korea are striving to accomplish a similar task, Comrade (Yi Kil-ho) added: When we return home, we will tell our working people about the achievements of the working people here in accomplishing the tasks for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Korean guests also visited Ussuriysk and Nakhodka. They were warmly welcomed everywhere they went.

MIKHAYLOV COMMENTS ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK040456 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Mikhaylov commentary: "The Korean People's Righteous Cause"]

[Text] As is known, the Soviet people are now observing a month to extend solidarity to the Korean people's struggle to force foreign forces to withdraw from South Korea and reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way.

The inception of the month of solidarity this year coincides with the 31st anniversary of the commencement of military intervention by the Seoul regime against the DPRK, patronized by U.S. reactionary circles. The Korean war was the first great attempt by imperialist forces after World War II to set back the process of revolutionary reform in Asia. The military interventionists tried to nullify the independence of the DPRK and reunify the whole of Korea by force under the influence of the U.S. imperialists. However, this attempt failed. The DPRK workers and their armed forces imposed an annihilating military and political defeat upon the aggressors, thus brilliantly protecting their socialist gains. The DPRK relied on a powerful worldwide solidarity movement to support the republic's struggle. The Soviet Union stood in the first rank of this movement. Our country supplied the DPRK with weapons, fuel, transportation means, industrial goods, food and medicines. Soviet military advisors stayed in fraternal Korea.

Following the signing of the armistice agreement, the Soviet Union offered important aid to the DPRK for its postwar rehabilitation work. Comrade Kim Il-song, KWP general secetary and DPRK president, said the fraternal Soviet people, heartily wishing the Korean people prosperity, have invariably given them disinterested aid and that the huge Soviet economic and technical aid given in the postwar period indispensibly contributed to accelerating the postwar rehabilitation of various people's economic sectors in the DPRK.

The achievements attained in People's Korea in building a new life would have been more valuable if the country had not been divided artificially. Just as attested to 36 years ago, one of the major obstacles to peacefully settling the Korean question is the presence of 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korean and the deployment of scores of the Pentagon's military bases there equipped with nuclear weapons. The White House's pledge to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea has not been fulfilled. Instead, U.S. forces in South Korea have been increasingly equipped with modern weapons. The Pentagon has increased its military aid to Seoul. Regarding the antipopular Seoul regime as a stooge which they need to fulfill their wicked strategic plot in Asia, U.S. ruling circles have continuously heightened tension on the Korean Peninsula.

Present leaders in Beijing have joined the Pentagon strategists. Every fact shows that the Chinese leaders fully agree with the deployment of U.S. forces equipped with nuclear weapons and missiles on the Asian Continent. Although Beijing has occasionally verbally criticized the deployment of U.S. forces in South Korea, it's true intention contradicts this. It is not accidental that Walters, who had accompanied U.S. Secretary of State Haig on a visit to China, recently said in Seoul that Beijing no longer wanted the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

Since the liberation of Korea from Japan's colonial yoke, the Soviet Union has made efforts to prevent the division of Korea, eliminate imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people and provide the Korean people with the right to self-determination. Before anyone else, the Soviet Union advanced proposals at the United Nations for having the DPRK participate in the discussion of the Korean question and for making all foreign forces withdraw from South Korea.

The concordance of acts taken by the DPRK, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries helped lead to the adoption of a resolution by the UN General Assembly for providing a sole condition for the dismantling of the UN Committee for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, for the conversion of the cease-fire in Korea into a durable peace and for acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Greeting the month of extending solidarity to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, the Soviet people heartily wish them success in their righteous cause.

AID TO KOREA IN POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION VIEWED

SK051208 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, workers at a boiler plant in Varun-Gol city notified us that they have shipped the last of five boilers to the DPRK. The boiler will be installed in the (Changjin) thermal powerplant. This is the fourth thermal powerplant built in the DPRK with Soviet assistance. It has an output of 150,000 kwh. It will provide steel to enterprises, including the Kimchaek steel works in (?Changjin).

The thermal powerplant was designed by Leningrad technicians, and its equipment was manufactured by the boiler plant in (Varun-Gol) and several dozen other plants in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK have been cooperating in the energy sector for many decades. Following Korea's liberation in August 1945, Soviet technicians helped train energy functionaries and restored a number of powerplants, including the Supung hydroelectric plant. These activities were very important in developing North Korea's economy and helping build a new society there.

Soviet-DPRK cooperation in the energy sector has successfully developed in the post-war period.

Since the water levels of rivers fall depending on seasonal and climatic changes in th DPRK, hydroelectric powerplants there are unable to operate at full capacity; therefo construction of thermal powerplants is important. Since the construction of thermal powerplants is important. Since the construction of thermal powerplants can overcome capricious climatic changes, they can guarantee a stable supply of electric power to a rapidly developing national economy. The republic is paying special attention constructing thermal powerplants.

In the last 10 years, the Pyongyang central powerplant, the Pukchang thermal powerplant and the Unggi thermal powerplant have been built with Soviet assistance. These plants are operating at 60 percent to 100 percent capacity.

We will examine the operations at one of these thermal power plants--the Pukchang plant, one of the leading thermal power plants in Asia. This plant has reached a capacity of 1.2 million kwh. Modern science and technology and assistance from Soviet technicians have enabled this plant to emerge in socialist Korea. [Passage indistinct]

This complex plant is managed by a few men in a control room. Several hundred Soviet engineers and technicians participated in the construction of the Pukchang thermal powerplant. They [word indistinct] Soviet energy workers to assemble and adjust Soviet-made equipment.

The DPRK Government highly lues the Soviet technicians' successes. Orders and medals of the republic were conferred on about 170 Soviet technicians. An expansion project at the Pukchang thermal powerplant is in progress. When this project is completed, its output will increase by 400,000 kwh, bringing its total output to 1.6 million kwh.

At the large [name indistinct] plant in Leningrad, equipment for this important energy project in socialist Korea is being manufactured.

VINOGRADOV HITS JAPAN'S SCHEDULED NAVAL EXERCISE

OW070525 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] The Japanese Defense Agency has announced that the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] will conduct a naval exercise in the Strait of Tsushima from 20 through 27 July. Vinogradov comments on this exercise: The operational plan for the exercise drawn up by Defense Agency experts calls for command drills for SDF senior officers, airlift of infantrymen to the area around the Strait of Tsushima, and sealift drills. Maritime SDF ships and anti-aircraft missile units will also join the exercise to repulse the hypothetical intruders. Altogether about 10,000 officers and men, 122 aircraft including fighters, and a number of warships, transports, tanks, armored carriers, and helicopters will participate in the exercise. The timing and locale of this exercise also deserve attention. At the recent talks between Defense Agency Director General Omura and Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Japan agreed to join the United States in working out combat plans to cope with any contingency in the event of war in the Far East.

According to a Tokyo SHIMBUN report, the exercise scenario assumes a critical aggravation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the enemy's moves to invade the Japanese Archipelago. Top Defense Agency officials have not identified this enemy. Nevertheless, there is no room for doubt about the fact that the scheduled show of force is a provocation toward the Soviet Union. It suffices to recall that in last year's defense white paper, the Defense Agency singled out the Soviet Union as Japan's major enemy. Furthermore, there are no signs that the propaganda campaign about Soviet "military threats" and the campaign about the need for Japan to step up its military buildup to cope with these threats will subside.

Moreover, the selection of the Strait of Tsushima is one of three straits which the United States requests the Japanese SDF to block by itself in the event a crisis develops in that region. In the course of the scheduled exercise in the Strait of Tsushima, the Japanese Maritime and Air SDF will probably gain needed experiences for such blocking operations.

It must also be mentioned that the organizers of this large-scale exercise are bent upon jeopardizing international navigation through such an important sea route as the Strait of Tsushima. No one can rule out the possibility of the occurrence of an undesirable incident as a result of the concentration of warships and aircraft in the area of the Strait of Tsushima. Yet Japan is calling for freedom of navigation at all international conferences. Military moves being stepped up by certain circles in Tokyo at the wishes of the patrons across the sea are causing well-founded anxiety among broad sections of the Japanese public. Japanese public opinion is demanding that an end be put to the blind obedience of the Japanese ruling circle to the U.S. Government's very dangerous policies.

U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY COMMITMENTS CRITICIZED

PM061101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 81 p 3

[International observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review: "The Way Japan Is Being Pushed"]

[Text] J. Omura, chief of Japan's Defense Agency, has flown to the United States on an official visit. During his stay he will be holding talks with U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger on questions of military cooperation between the two countries.

It is no coincidence that the head of the Japanese military department's foreign trip has caught public attention. At the beginning of May, Japanese Prime Minister F. Suzuki travelled this Tokyo-Washington route. In the United States the Japanese prime minister heard President R. Reagan's categorical demands for a sharp increase in the pace of the country's militarization and for Tokyo to be tied even more closely to Washington's war chariot. And although before the trip began, Suzuki openly stated that he would try to persuade the U.S. President of the impossibility of achieving peace, stability and prosperity by military means alone, when abroad the Japanese prime minister apparently underwent a change. The essence of his metamorphosis was captured accurately by the newspaper MAINICHI, which published an apt caricature: Abandoning the dove of peace on which he flew to the United States, Suzuki returned to Japan in military guise astride a hawk.

And the communique on the results of the talks did indeed attest that military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo is entering a qualitatively new stage. This document recognized as desirable the "appropriate sharing of roles between Japan and the United States and ensuring stability in the Far East and in Japan's defense." In other words, the activation of the two countries' joint military activity. It substantiates and enshrines Tokyo's commitment "to exert increasing efforts to improve Japan's defensive capability both on its territory and in its surrounding seas and air space; to reduce more substantially U.S. military expenditure on maintaining U.S. Armed Forces in the Japanese islands." The extent to which far-reaching plans were drawn up at the Japanese-U.S. summit meeting was shown by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. It wrote bluntly that for the United States the key issue consists in using Japanese armed forces to fill the gap left by the U.S. ships which have had to be transferred from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, closer to the Persean Gulf.

Observers could not fail to notice that in the Washington communique relations between the United States and Japan were for the first time characterized officially and publicly as those of an "alliance." Washington needed this so as to impose on Japan, now a U.S. "ally," a burden of military commitments similar to that borne by Washington's West European allies.

The Japanese public has quickly gained an insight into what the country is promised by relations of "alliance" with its overseas partner. The results of Suzuki's talks in Washington caused a veritable outburst of indignation in the Japanese islands. Under these circumstances the Japanese Government deemed it necessary to lay the full responsibility for sections of the Washington document which aroused criticism on Foreign Minister M. Ito and, in order to stem the wave of protests, dismissed him. But this brought no peace. The results of Suzuki's trip abroad were too unpleasant. And here again fat was thrown into the fire by the report of former U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo E. Reischauer on U.S. nuclear weapons in Japan.

The fact is that, according to statements by the ruling circles, Japan adheres to the three "non-nuclear principles" not to import, possess or produce nuclear weapons. Of course, the observance of these "principles" has been very relative. U.S. warships including aircraft carriers and nuclear-powered submarines carrying nuclear weapons are constantly putting in at Japanese ports. It would be difficult to imagine that prior to putting in they rid themselves by some "secret method" of their lethal cargo. But on this there has been official and modest silence.

Now someone so naturally well-versed in the ways of his diplomatic service as Reischauer has published the fact that, as far back as 1960, the Japanese Government secretly agreed that U.S. Navy vessels carrying nuclear weapons could use the country's territorial waters and call in at Japanese ports and that U.S. Air Forces' aircraft, also carrying nuclear weapons, could land on Japanese territory. The former ambassador let it be known clearly that official Tokyo had always been informed that there were nuclear weapons on board the U.S. aircraft carriers and submarines moored at Yokosuka, Sasebo and the ports of Okinawa. Reischauer revealed that in his day he discussed these questions with the leaders of Japan's foreign policy department. He qualified as a deception the Japanese Government's assertions that the United States could not bring nuclear weapons into Japan without prior consultation.

The regular storm of anti-U.S. feelings engendered by the reports that the United States was assigning Japan the role of nuclear hostage resulted in Tokyo's being compelled to ask Washington to postpone U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's visit to Japan, planned for June. But this gesture was clearly for show, designed to pacify the public. The actual character of relations between the two countries has not changed. This was demonstrated at the Japanese-U.S. consultative conference on questions of "ensuring security" held at Honolulu, Hawaii.

In figurative terms, at the meeting in Honolulu the U.S. side asked the Japanese to pay the "promissory note" signed by Suzuki in Washington. The Pentagon let it be known unambiguously that the time had come, in its opinion, to switch from communique phrases to specific deeds in fulfilling the extra military commitments made by the Japanese prime minister. In Honolulu, moreover, the Japanese were presented with "superdemands," as the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI characterized them.

What did these "superdemands" consist of? According to a MAINICHI report, the Americans demanded "a radical review of the Japanese Armed Forces building program, with the aim of raising their combat strength to NATO country standards". This is to include doubling the number of the latest F-15 fighters purchased in the United States (to date 100 such machines have been ordered, equipping the navy with 40 submarines, including nuclear submarines, and 60 destroyers and missile-carrying surface effect ships, and acquiring a larger quantity of P-3C antisubmarine patrol aircraft (also U.S.-made) and missiles and other military hardware. As Pentagon strategists assert, this is the minimum "necessary" for the Japanese Self-Defense Force to be able to assume some of the U.S. Navy and Air Force functions in patrolling the northwest Pacific.

It was also indicated in Honolulu that the Pentagon had been authorized to make free use of Japanese territory to carry out combat operations "in case of emergency" in the Far East and in other Asian regions. The Japanese army is to participate there as "support forces." Essentially, Tokyo observers note, this means nothing other than preparation for joint combat operations and for embroiling Japan in military conflicts on the continent in which the United States participates. Washington has also actively urged Tokyo toward aiding Beijing.

Japan's ruling circles yielded to the impudent pressure exerted on their delegation in Honolulu. Tokyo let Washington know that it would try to seek an opportunity for fulfilling of not all, then a considerable part of the U.S. demands. T. Hara, deputy chief of the Defense Agency, who headed the Japanese delegation in Hawaii, announced in particular that purchases of aircraft and missile systems would be expanded and that the strength of the fighter and military transport air force and also of the naval forces would be stepped up, with the aim of increasing the Self-Defense Forces' combat capability. K. Miyazawa, chief Cabinet secretary, confirmed in turn that Japan was willing to assume a more appreciable role in sharing military commitments with the United States.

Of course, the greatest interest in Japan's stepping up its militarist preparations is being shown by representatives of the country's military-industrial complex. In the last fiscal year the 10 leading companies engaged in military production received orders of over 600 billion yen, which is 70 percent of all the resources spent by the Defense Agency on acquiring military hardware and equipment. And now the military-industrial corporations' bosses are counting on even larger orders and profits accordingly. They welcome the Pentagon's demand that Japan accelerate the fulfillment of the country's main military program and complete it not in 1987 as planned but 2 years earlier, in 1985.

Both Washington and Tokyo are resorting to a hackneyed device in attempts to justify the stepping up of militarist preparations. They are brandishing the worn-out bugbear of the mythical "Soviet military threat." However, the real danger to Japan is, in fact, concealed in the 140 U.S. military bases which the Pentagon has in Japan and where it keeps about 50,000 of its military servicemen. According to the evidence of the weekly ASAHI SHIMBUN, the present Suzuki Cabinet's policy is tending to consolidate Japan's function as a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Far East and to make it a hostage to the Pentagon's nuclear strategy. "Meeting the U.S. demands," the newspaper Tokyo SHIMBUN pointed out, "will lead to Japan's becoming deeply embroiled in the U.S. military plans and being transformed into a support base for the Pentagon's nuclear strategy against the Soviet Union. This is a very dangerous path, and we must say so decisively by rejecting the U.S. entreaties." This opinion is supported by the broad circles of Japan's democratic public.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES MONGOLEAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD070541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society led by Comreade (?Suvayn) in the Kremlin. The delegation is in our country in connection with the month of Soviet-Mongolian friendship which is underway.

Comrade Kuznetsov noted that a decisive contribution to the cause of the development of friendly Soviet-Mongolian relations was made by the regular meetings and conversations of Comrades Brezhnev and Tsedenbal. The head of the Mongolian delegation stressed the important role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace throughout the world, and noted in this connection the significance of the "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" adopted at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

SOVIET RELIGIOUS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM KABUL

GF060611 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] The representatives of Soviet Muslims headed by Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, head of the Spiritural Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, have returned to Tashkent from Kabul. The representatives of the Soviet Muslims visited the DRA at the invitation of the Committee of Afghan Religious Scholars. They were met at Tashkent Airport by the members of the Presidium of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, religious figures, teachers of the Imam Ismail al-Bukhara's Higher Islamic Institute and the representatives of the Muslim community in Tashkent.

Denounces U.S., PRC

LD062316 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Kabul, 6 Jul, TASS--The forces of reaction and imperailism led by the United States are posing a threat to the peaceful life and social progress of the peoples and use all possible means to achieve their selfish ends, says a joint statement released here that has been signed by Muhammad Seyyed Afghani, chairman of the Main Islamic Board at the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and chairman of the Supreme Council of the Ulemas and Clergy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Mufti Ziyautdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, who has paid an official visit to the country.

Reaction and imperialism, the statement stresses, are harbouring aggressive plans in all regions of the world and openly interfering in the internal affairs of nonaligned countries. The undeclared war waged by the U.S. on the people of Afghanistan is a manifestation of this policy. All these unseemly actions of American imperialism, however, are given an effective rebuff by the progressive public of Afghanistan.

The spokesmen for the Afghan and Soviet Muslims appealed to all the Muslims of the world to denounce the undeclared war waged on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and international reaction.

PRESS HAILS JUBILEE OF 1931 AFGHAN TREATY

PM020845 Moscow SOTSIALISTCHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 3

[A. Yelizarov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Source of Friendship"]

[Text] The date 24 June 1931 holds a special place in the history of Soviet-Afghan relations. On that day, 50 years ago, the treaty on neutrality and mutual nonaggression between the USSR and Afghanistan was signed. Thus yet another cornerstone was laid in the foundations of the edifice of friendship and good neighborliness whose construction began in V.I. Lenin's lifetime.

In the last 50 years a great deal of water has flowed under the bridges on the river Panj, which forms part of the Soviet-Afghan border--that border is 2,384 km long, and not one kilometer has been the subject of discord or reciprocal claims.

The April revolution brought great, irreversible changes to the ancient Afghan land and ended many centuries of feudal dominance and lack of rights for the people's masses. The Afghan revolution has had to take up arms in defense of its gains against attacks by internal enemies and external hostile forces headed by Washington and Beijing.

"Imperialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "has unleashed a real undeclared war against the Afghan revolution. This has created a direct threat to the security of our southern border. This situation has forced us to grant the military aid requested by that friendly country. "The plans of Afghanistan's enemies have failed."

For the first time in the country's history a National Fatherland Front has been created, its main task being to unite patriots in the motherland and pool their will, energy and efforts in the cause which is common to all--that of building a new, prosperous Afghanistan. Some 940 delegates took part in the founding congress of the National Fatherland Front, representing workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, the clergy, tribesmen--in a word, all classes and strata of Afghan society.

It is little more than 3 years since April revolution and nearly 18 months since the start of its second stage. As you can see, this is a minimal length of time, but how much the Afghan people have done in that difficult time. Houses for working people are being erected everywhere, new land is being opened up and industrial enterprises are being constructed. The DRA receives great, selfless assistance in the development of its national economy from the USSR and the other socialist countries. Gasfields and oilfields, a nitrogenous fertilizers plant, and elevator, a mill and bakery in Mazar-e Sharif, modern highways, irrigation canals, machine and tractor depots, educational institutions, hospitals and other projects have been constructed with Soviet assistance. Agreements were recently signed granting Afghanistan additional aid in the main sectors of the national economy and also in training national cadres. Afghanistan in turn delivers to our country its traditional exports--furs, fruit, nuts and cotton, and also natural gas and certain industrial goods.

The treaty on neutrality and mutual nonaggression, whose 50th anniversary our countries are commemorating today, has now been supplemented by that important document, the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation. Democratic Afghanistan has the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and progressive forces throughout the world. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible, and that historical fact should by now have been grasped by those who hatch their adventurist plans in impotent malice.

PRAVDA REPORTS ELIMINATION OF DRA 'BANDIT DEN'

PM0211? Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 81 p 5

[Special Correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "End of a Bandit Den"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Jun--A den of counterrevolutionary mercenaries has been liquidated by the DRA Armed Forces with the active support of the population in an inaccessible mountain region 40 km south of Jalalabad, in Nangarhar Province, which borders on Pakistan. During the operation about 130 bandits were killed and dozens were captured.

In the final moments before their surrender the bandits committed one more crime, the killing of over 100 wounded people in the caves of this bandit den. According to eyewitness evidence, even those only slightly wounded were finished off, and to the last moment the mercenaries used all their transport to ship out plundered valuables.

It has been learned from documents seized during the week-long operation and from the confessions of surrendered bandits that the inaccessible base in the mountain ravine had a direct link with foreign secret services. Mortars, large-caliber machineguns, submachineguns and other small arms, stores of ammunition and a radio set for coded broadcasts were captured during the liquidation of the gang.

During the short time that they were ensconced in the region, the mercenaries attempted to establish control over the whole region by pillaging and terror. They received weapons, ammunition and other assistance from Pakistani territory. A display has opened in Jalalabad of the weapons captured from the neutralized gang, which was closely connected with the U.S. and Chinese secret services. All the central newspapers and radio and television are reporting this important victory by the DRA Armed Forces, gained with the population's active support.

PRAVDA CITES SRV PAPER'S COMMENTS ON POLAND

PM061447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "NHAN DAN on Situation in Poland"]

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Jun--The threat to the Polish people's revolucionary gains can be seen more clearly with every passing day. That is why the alarm of the public in the socialist community countries, including the communists and people of Vietnam, generated by the dangergous development of events in Poland, is fully justified, the newspaper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, writes today.

The grave crisis in Poland, the newspaper stresses, is the result of counterrevolutionary forces' broad offensive against socialism. The enemies of the Polish people who initially concealed their countenance have now fully exposed themselves. They are primarily the counterrevolutionaries grouped around the reactionary KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee--Workers Defense Committee] organization, founded with NATO's blessing. KSS-KOR is linked with the CIA and other Western special services, the AFL-CIO, terrorist centers in Paris and London, and West European fascist and Maoist organizations.

There is no doubt, the article writes, that the activity of KSS-KOR is directed from anti-communist centers, primarily U.S. and West European centers, and that this antisocialist organization's "program" provides for the use of the Solidarity trade union to destabilize the situation in the country and aggravate the difficulties and attacks on the PZPR.

The reasons for the crisis in Poland are totally unconnected with socialism and by no means entirely stem from shortcomings and blunders in the management of the economy. The counterrevolution has used these shortcomings and errors as a pretext for creating the crisis. The events of the past few months in Poland confirm that the activity of the class enemy is the direct cause of the prevailing dangerous situation.

The enemies of the Polish people are perfidious and hypocritical, NHAN DAN notes; they are using all the means stockpiled in their arsenal over many years of counterrevolutionary activity: from subtle means to the crudest, from demagoguery to gangster terror. Their cunning is manifested most of all in the fact that they exploit, wherever and whenever possible, vestiges in the mentality and sentiments of individual groups of the population and seek out weak spots in society and in the ruling party.

The difficulties in the economy and in daily life in Poland are used by its enemies to distort the very essence of socialism and to make demands which run counter to the interests of the masses and which negate the gains of socialism and to create anarchy. As a figleaf they use the desire of the workers belonging to the Solidarity trade union movement to improve their life, and through this trade union association they are setting some working people against their own state and propagandizing pluralism with a view to legalizing the organizations the enemies have cobbled together and their subversive actions.

NHAN DAN writes that the difficulties Poland is experiencing and the conciliationist, unprincipled position of some PZPR members are being used by the enemy to make attacks on real communists and to split the party. Implementing his anti-Soviet design, the enemy is inspiring hostile sallies against the Soviet land--the motherland of Great October and the Polish people's great friend. The antisocialist forces in Poland, under cover of "renewal," are trying to intensify the crisis and chaos, to nullify the PZPR's Marxist-Leninist nature, and to seize power.

A very great threat has loomed over socialism in Poland and over Poland's existence as an independent state. This is a threat to the interests of the entire socialist community and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The forces of imperialism and international reaction, the article says, are trying to mislead the world public by depicting themselves as defenders of the Polish workers' interests. The aggressors, known for their crimes, call thesmelves defenders of sovereignty. And, which is particularly paradoxical, those who are flagrantly interfering in Poland's internal affairs are more vocal than anyone in protesting against interference. You only have to listen to the stories of people who have broken with the Solidarity trade union organization and to read articles in the Western press for it to become clear that the anticommunist centers in the United States and West Europe are the headquarters of counterrevolution in Poland. They plan, direct and give moral and material support to the actions of their agents in Poland. The Polish counterrevolutionaries receive from the CIA, the AFL-CIO, and other special services and terrorist organizations in the United States and West Europe and from Radio Free Europe--an affiliate of the CIA--not only orders and moral support but also a large quantity of foreign currency and printed material.

The broad public and true communists in Poland can see clearly where their enemies are and where their friends are. With every passing day an increasing number of resolute voices is to be heard exposing those to blame for the crisis--the imperialists and their minions. These statements confirm the class nature of the struggle and demand that every step be taken for a fitting rebuff to the counterrevolution and the defense of the Polish people's revolutionary gains. Poland's real patriots and communists are stating their close cohesion with the fraternal Soviet people and believe that the consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship accords with the people's vital interests.

The Soviet Union's concern for the situation in fraternal Poland is perfectly natural. The relations between the two countries are cemented by the blood of the Soviet and Polish servicemen who fell in the struggle for Poland's liberation from the fascist occupation.

As a great friend the Soviet Union has made a tremendous contribution to Poland's socialist industrialization and development. The relations between the two countries have strengthened still further in the process of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee was dictated by feelings of sincere comradeliness and fraternity. This document is an embodiment of proletarian internationalism and lofty responsibility. It expresses the anxiety--imbued with profound sympathy--of the CPSU and the Soviet people for the fraternal Polish people's revolutionary cause, the interests of the socialist community and peace and security in the world. We greet in the PZPR and the fraternal Polish people, all those who resolutely oppose counterrevolution and come to the defense of socialism and the socialist community.

SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM021518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and SRV foreign minister, who had stopped over here, departed Moscow by air for Bucharest 29 June.

KALIN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MANILA 30 JUNE

PM061650 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

["Correspondent" report: "To Take Part in Ceremony"]

[Text] Manila--A Soviet delegation headed by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has left for Manila. It is to take part in the ceremony to mark the swearing in of Philippine President F. Marcos, scheduled for 30 June.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AKTIV ISSUES APPEAL

LD031506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] The all-Polish aktiv of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, which supports the efforts of the PZPR and other political parties, assures its Soviet friends that Polish-Soviet friendship and fraternal cooperation have stood the test of time, that they have been, are and will always remain something of the greatest value. This is stated in an appeal to the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society by participants in an all-Polish meeting of the aktiv held in Warsaw. Today, when the enemies of socialism--who are also the enemies of Poland--are attempting to undermine the foundations of our friendship and to call into question the significance of the Soviet aid currently being rendered to our country, the participants of the meeting say, we feel a sense of special responsibility to defend and strengthen our friendship. Therefore all the efforts of the overt and covert enemies of socialism, so actively supported by their foreign patrons, are doomed to failure. The motto of our society's activity is and will remain the call: Whoever encroaches upon the alliance with the USSR and Polish-Soviet friendship encroaches upon Poland, the appeal says.

MOSCOW GORKOM DELEGATION ENDS WARSAW VISIT

LD061934 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] A visit of a Moscow Gorkom delegation to Warsaw has come to an end; the delegation was headed by Secretary Albert Roganov. The Moscow guests visited the largest production enterprises of the Polish capital, met the delegates of the Warsaw party organization to the forthcoming ninth extraordinary party congress, and held friendly talks with a group of secretaries of enterprise party committees and basic party organizations in the city which were devoted to an exchange of experiences in party work.

The delegation of the Moscow Gorkom was received by First Secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee Stanislaw Kociolek.

'TREASON' OF POLISH 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' VIEWED

LD032358 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Only recently have the facts of the treason committed by one of the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS/KOR] leaders, Adam Michnik, reached the public. According to information originating from West German sources, Michnik was enrolled several years ago by FRG intelligence organs. He often met activists of various levels of the West German intelligence service, the BND. Their meetings with Michnik were held in accordance with confidential instructions from the BND. One of its main tasks was making efficient use of the position of leading KSS/KOR leaders in the FRG to organize subversive propaganda actions aimed against socialist Poland. As facts show, Michnik was paid considerable sums from a special fund for financial assistance to turncoats from socialist countries.

In 1976-77, during his stay in a number of West European countries, Michnik demanded comprehensive help for the so-called opposition forces in Poland. One of the goals set to these opposition forces by their foreign patrons was the intensification of hostile activity under the guise of the human rights movement. The method of developing subversive work in Poland--by Michnik himself and people of his ilk--was described by him in his many interviews and lectures, for which he obviously used to obtain additional remuneration.

In one of his interviews for the weekly DER SPIEGEL, Michnik wrote: Nobody in Poland counts on military help from the West. However, Western governments can exert their influence on the situation in Poland. In general, Michnik cooperates mostly with extreme rightwing activists and organizations in the FRG. He is a welcome author in such West German periodicals as DER SPIEGEL, DIE WELT, DIE ZEIT, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG and others. Michnik is not even queasy about the fact that the organ of West German neo-Nazis, DEUTSCHE NAZIONAL ZEITUNG is favorably inclined to his activity and hostile to People's Poland. In this overtly revanchist rag, Michnik, with his spiritual patron, Kolakowski, placed an article in which its editors were thanked for some kind of so-called help. For his part, Michnik tries not to be a debtor to his revanchist patrons in West Germany. In his laborious articles he attacked his compatriots--supposedly incited in a concerted way by their hatred toward West Germany--so much so that he even had recourse to perverting historical facts. (?He called) for German reunification which is also favored by that model of civil courage, moral purity and honesty--the previously mentioned renegade, Kolakowski.

To his antisocialist efforts--so greatly valued in the West--Michnik has given the shape of a defined system. He proposes actions based on putting forward demands, ultimatums--either the state agrees to the demands which Michnik and his friends put forward, or it will be sorry.

In one of his elucubrations published by DER SPIEGEL under the lyrical title "The Time of Hope," Michnik wrote: It seems to me that the answer of opposition circles to the present problems will depend on the action of state authorities. If the state authorities will not honor the Gdansk agreement, then both Poland and Europe will face such powerful social and political shocks that the strikes of last August will be remembered as the time of calm and stabilization.

With the passing of time the unbridled provocateur calls ever more often for an open fight against the existing system. If our demands, he threatens, are not met--we repeat this--the burning party committees will light up the true picture for society.

Michnik's tactics are calculated to achieve a gradual (?infiltration) of the existing system so as to weaken it from within. Realizing that workers' protests are directed not against socialism or Poland's alliances but against improper methods of management and governing, the Messrs Michniks aim at hampering efforts by the PZPR and Polish society to correct mistakes. One can fully understand that the counterrevolutionary appeals and calls by Michnik and those of his ilk have been heard by those in the West who calculate on aggravating difficulties in socialist countries. Such calculations resulted in increased financial aid by the CIA and various subversive NATO forces for the work of subversive transmitters, primarily Radio Free Europe, particularly for its broadcasts to Poland; for diverse committees organized in West Europe to assist counter-revolutionaries in Poland; and for the likes of Adam Michnik who, in the presence of witnesses, beats his breasts in assuring them of his faithfulness to the cause of the defense of workers, while at the same time embracing rabid enemies of socialist Poland and its workers.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF TIKHONOV'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

Talks With Filipov

LD061056 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jul, TASS--Talks have been held today between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and members of the Politbureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Grisha Filipov.

It was pointed out with great satisfaction that fraternal friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria are steadily strengthening and developing in the interests of both countries. Special significance was stressed of regular meetings and talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov, at which the main trends for the deepening of Soviet-Bulgarian relations and the common stands of the USSR and Bulgaria in the international arena are out-lined.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Grisha Filipov discussed in detail questions pertaining to Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation. The sides pointed out the great significance which they attach to their participation in the activity of CEMA contributing towards turning socialist economic integration into a stable factor of all-round progress of each of the fraternal states separately and the socialist community as a whole. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding. Grisha Filipov has accepted the invitation to go on an official friendly visit to the USSR.

Departure for Home

LD061328 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jul, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov left Sofia for Moscow today. He had been in Bulgaria for a friendly business visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

HUNGARIAN ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT USSR

PM060921 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A group of Hungarian People's Army political workers headed by Col (F. Sombatkhei), deputy chief of the Hungarian People's Army Main Political Directorate Propaganda and Agitation Directorate, was in the Soviet Union from 22 through 27 June.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate there was an exchange of experience of the work of political organs and party organizations in explaining the decisions of our fraternal parties' congresses and mobilizing the personnel to their fulfillment. The Hungarian People's Army party-political workers also familiarized themselves with the work of the North Caucasus Military District Political Directorate and exchanged experience of ideological education in the Political Section of the N Formation. A Soviet-Hungarian friendship meeting took place in one of the district's regiments.

The Hungarian People's Army political workers were received by Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

HUNGARY SIGNS AGREEMENT ON TISZA RIVER PROJECTS

PM060821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "On the Basis of Cooperation"]

[Text] An agreement between the USSR and Hungary concluded 22 June in Moscow was devoted to questions of developing water conservancy in the Tisza Basin.

It envisages the construction of new and the modernization of existing hydrotechnical installations, joint measures to conserve water resources and fish stocks and the exchange of appropriate information. Consideration of mutual interests is a typical feature of cooperation between the fraternal countries. On this basis land reclamation work throughout the Tisza lowlands is envisaged.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES FISCHER ON REAPPOINTMENT

PM020755 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Greetings message from A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister, to O. Fischer, GDR foreign affairs minister, on his reappointment to that post]

[Text] To Comrade Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister

Esteemed Comrade Fischer,

Accept my cordial congratulations on your reappointment as GDR foreign minister.

I would like to wish you new successes in your responsible activity to implement the foreign policy tasks set by the 10th SED Congress and in the interests of further deepening the indestructible friendship and cooperation between our states, consolidating the fraternal socialist countries' unity and cohesion and ensuring peace and the security of the peoples.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

USSR-GDR TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS CONCLUDE

PM061417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] The 28th session of the USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 29-30 June.

On the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress the commission session discussed further directions for the all-around deepening of USSR-GDR economic ties and defined concrete spheres of cooperation in resolving the tasks of economic and social development in the two countries. Here particular attention was paid to extending collaboration between ministries, associations and enterprises with a view to ensuring the fuller, more efficient utilization of the two countries' scientific, technical and production potential.

Long-term measures on cooperation were agreed on, particularly in the sphere of improving construction designs, in the production of industrial fittings and of equipment for processing plastics and rubber, and on intensifying the production of glass fiber and the creation of automated control systems for manufacturing processes and of new types of medical equipment. Agreements were signed on specialization in the production of metallurgical, hoisting and transportation, road building and other types of equipment, and also on amplifying the existing agreement on the development of integration in the chemical industry. Great attention was devoted to questions of the production of industrial robots, equipment for the electronics industry and other types of progressive equipment and to the development of advanced manufacturing processes.

A range of measures was also examined on organizing large-scale cooperation to increase the output of high-quality consumer goods with a view to the fuller satisfaction of the requirements of the population in both countries.

The USSR delegation was headed by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minister, and the GDR delegation by G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

PM020948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Working People's Forum"]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Jun--The Second Romanian Working People's Congress has concluded its work here.

The congress participants heard a report by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, on the socioeconomic development of Romania in the 1981-85 5-year plan, the enhancement of the role of the councils of working people and the development of socialist democracy in Romania.

The congress also heard and discussed a report on the work of the National Council of Working People in fulfilling the targets of the unified national plan for the country's socioeconomic dvelopment in 1976-80 and examined questions connected with the fulfillment of the plan targets for this year and the current 5-year plan as a whole.

N. Ceausescu was reelected chairman of the Romanian National Council of Working People.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV TO VISIT SFRY LATE IN JUNE

PM3014?0 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an official Visit"]

[Text] By prior arrangements, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, will visit the SFRY at the end of June at the invitation of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LORD CARRINGTON'S VISIT

'Announcement' Cited

LD061400 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 6 Jul 81

["Joint Soviet-British Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who stayed in Moscow on a working visit, held talks in Moscow today. The talks were businesslike and dealt with current international and bilateral questions of mutual interest. The two ministers believe that the talks were useful and helped the two sides understand each other's viewpoints better, and expressed the intention to continue the dialogue.

Seen Off by Gromyko

LD061712 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul (TASS)--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today gave a luncheon in honor of Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who came to Moscow on a working visit. The same day the British minister left Moscow. He was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko and other officials. Among the seeing-off party was Sir Curtis Keeble, the British ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Kornilov on EEC Proposals

LD061950 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 6 Jul 81

[By TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov: "A Diverting Play"]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul, TASS--Recently the so-called initiative of the participants in the session of the Council of the European Communities on the situation around Afghanistan has been strenuously published in Washington, London and some other Western capitals, the essence and meaning of this "initiative", based on British proposals, is to convene an "international conference" the participants in which, mostly Western countries and Beijing, would discuss the Afghan problem without representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

What can be said on this score?

The USSR, like Afghanistan itself, stands for a political settlement which would put an end to the undeclared war waged on Afghanistan and give it dependable guarantees against intervention. It is quite obvious, however, that such a settlement is impossible unless the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan itself participates in it. Could it be otherwise? Needless to argue that the discussion of problems affecting one country or another behind its back does not fit into the framework of normal state-to-state relations or the commonly recognized practice of international relations. What would London say, for instance, if anyone proposed an "international conference" on the problems of Northern Ireland without the participation of the parties concerned? Wouldn't it view such a proposal as intervention in British affairs? It appears, however, that certain Western circles believe that methods which cannot be applied to the West are quite permissible and applicable with regard to other countries...

It is noteworthy that no sooner had the initiative described here been made public than the Western press reported that although the Soviet Union did not yet accept this proposal, it did not "reject" it. Frankly, there is no ground for such speculations, and their authors know this only too well. The well-known statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980, stresses that the questions affecting the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed and even less so resolved without the participation of the DRA Government or bypassing it. The Soviet Union fully shares this position of principle.

Any proposal excluding the main and principal party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, from a search for the solution of the problem cannot provide a foundation for any serious agreements and is quite unrealistic.

One gets the impression that the "initiative" described here has been made not so much to try and really pave the way to a settlement as to veer things off this course and at the same time to divert public attention from the true plans of the West, above all the U.S. with regard to Afghanistan. In this context it is worthwhile to recall the political background against which the initiative has been forwarded. It consists of such components as President Reagan's statement on the readiness of the United States to openly supply weapons to the counterrevolutionary bands invading Afghan territory from outside, Washington's course for the active arming of Pakistan, which is increasingly becoming a transit point of aggression, and the recent statement of the U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Beijing to the effect that the U.S. and China had reached agreement on "extending cooperation" in backing the counterrevolutionary forces operation against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

One more point: Isn't someone in the West going to use the patently unrealistic "initiative" in order to launch another round of propaganda attacks on the USSR and at the same time to strike a posture of peacemakers, "champions of settlement"? This question offers itself when you read, for instance, reports from London which, although admitting that the Soviet Union's reaction to the Western initiative was "disappointing", at the same time state that there are intentions to continue pressing this "initiative" all the way up to the United Nations.

The realistic way to settle the situation around Afghanistan is well known: It was presented in the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980. The essence of Afghanistan's proposals consists in negotiations between Afghanistan and its neighbours, first of all Iran and Pakistan, and in guarantees for the agreement on the part of the USSR and the U.S. it is worthwhile to recall here that Pakistan's initial reaction to Afghanistan's proposals was not negative, but afterwards the Ziaul Haq regime pressured by Washington began raising obstacles to the implementation of Afghanistan's proposals and to the beginning of bilateral talks. It is neither the export of violence nor attempts to decide Afghanistan's destiny behind its back but talks on a broad constructive basis formulated by the Afghan Government that offer the true and only way to genuine settlement. There is no other sensible alternative.

AFP Report

NC061130 Paris AFP in English 1109 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul (AFP)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko criticized but did not reject outright today a European Council proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan after a detailed briefing from British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, a British source reported. Lord Carrington, current president of the European Economic Community (EEC) Council of Ministers, flew here yesterday and met Mr Gromyko at the Kremlin today. The Soviet Government news agency TASS said only hours before Lord Carrington's arrival that it was "perfectly clear that this initiative cannot serve as a basis for negotiations and that no one (here) intends to discuss the matter."

Observers noted after today's meeting that Mr Gromyko had refrained from flatly rejecting the EEC idea to avoid further damaging relations with Western Europe, seen here as a crucial link in a currently cool East-West dialogue. Sources said earlier that the Kremlin was regarding Lord Carrington's visit as a purely bilateral affair, in the hope of reviving normal relations with Britain, severely strained by the Afghan intervention.

The EEC Council suggested the conference at the close of a regular summit in Luxembourg last Tuesday. The proposal was for a two-stage U.N. Security Council-sponsored conference, with the first session attended by Security Council members, India, Pakistan and the secretary-generals of the United Nations and the Islamic Conference.

After working "international arrangements designed to bring about a cessation of outside intervention" in Afghanistan, a second meeting would be convened with the addition of the Kabul government. Observers noted that earlier this year, the Kremlin showed the same lack of enthusiasm when former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing suggested an international conference on Afghanistan.

As TASS pointed out last night in dismissing the European move, the Kremlin is against any talks on "the domestic affairs of Afghanistan without its legitimate representatives". Sources said that Mr Gromyko told Lord Carrington that the Soviet Union remained convinced that the correct formula to solve the Afghan problem was a three-way negotiation between the Kabul government and its two neighbours, Pakistan and Iran. Lord Carrington was to fly home later today after a press conference at 1400 GMT. However British sources ruled out that he would be able to announce any breakthrough on the 18-month Afghan crisis.

TASS REJECTS EEC INITIATIVE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD041140 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 4 Jul 81

["There Are Initiatives and Initiatives"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, 4 Jul (TASS)--Certain Western politicians are continuing to talk about the possibility of conducting negotiations to settle the situation that has arisen concerning Afghanistan on the basis of the so-called "EEC initiative," although, as is absolutely clear, this "initiative" cannot serve as a basis for talks and no one intends to carry out such talks with them.

The essence of this "initiative", on the basis of which lie the British proposals that are actively supported by U.S. Secretary of State Haig, is to set up some sort of "international conference," the participants of which--mainly Western countries, and also China--would discuss the Afghan question without the participation of representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In a word, they would decide on Afghanistan's internal affairs without its legitimate representatives, behind the back of the Afghan people.

The Western intriguers who are striving for such a solution of the Afghan question should recall that any attempts to talk to Afghanistan in the language of force or to interfere in its internal affairs are senseless. The only true road to a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is contained in the political program put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of 14 May 1980. The essence of the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is the holding of talks between Afghanistan and its neighbors, first of all Iran and Pakistan, and securing guarantees for the agreement on the part of the USSR and the United States. Such an agreement on a political settlement would make it possible to establish, by agreement with the Afghan side, the timing and procedure of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Moreover, the nonresumption of the intervention against Afghanistan should be reliably guaranteed. The 14 May 1980 statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stressed especially that "questions affecting the interests of Afghanistan cannot be discussed, much less solved, without the participation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or without its knowledge.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, that country, actively supporting the peaceful initiatives of Afghanistan, views these proposals in the context of normalizing the situation in the region as a whole. The USSR is ready to take part in a settlement of the Afghanistan situation both separately and in conjunction with questions of security in the Persian Gulf. It is natural that only international aspects of the Afghan problem can be discussed in this connection. It is quite obvious that the only road to peace and a just settlement of the Afghanistan situation lies not in an escalation of aggression against Democratic Afghanistan and not in attempts by certain Western circles to determine the fate of the Afghan people behind its back, but in negotiations on a broad, constructive basis.

USSR INCREASES BROADCASTS IN LANGUAGE CUT BY BBC

PM061340 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Jul 81 p 4

[John Bulloch report: "Moscow Replaces BBC"]

[Text] Within days of the announcement of the proposed cuts in the BBC External Service Moscow Radio has increased by a third its broadcasts in one of the languages due to be axed. Since the beginning of this month, Moscow has been putting out four hours of Spanish a day instead of the three hours it had been giving.

The BBC Spanish Service is one of the seven languages to be cut out if government proposals go through.

BBC audience research shows that its Spanish Service has a regular audience of about one million. The numbers increased dramatically during the attempted coup in Spain when parliament was occupied and Spanish radio went off the air.

The BBC Spanish Service consists of one-hour a day of broadcasting. The government cuts would reduce the BBC's present 726 hours of language broadcasts each week to 668 hours in 32 languages.

Russia broadcasts more than 2,000 hours a week in 84 languages. Next to Britain in the "league table" of international broadcasters is Egypt, which puts out services in 30 languages. Moscow seems to appreciate the importance of the BBC's overseas broadcasts. The cuts, a Soviet commentator said, showed there was no gratitude "for his most faithful of British ambassadors."

RADIO MOSCOW COMMENTATOR LEVIN VIEWS BRANDT VISIT

DW061015 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Moscow Correspondent Klaus Bednarz interview with Radio Moscow chief commentator Levin; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Many observers here foresee few concrete results from the visit by Willy Brandt. Many people in the West assume that the Soviet Union is trying to exert influence via the Federal Republic and Willy Brandt on the Americans, and to drive a kind of wedge between the Federal Republic and the United States.

[Answer] First, I am firmly convinced that the policy of driving wedges between allies--I mean here the FRG and the United States--is a bad and short-sighted policy. We do not try to create tension in relations between the FRG and the United States. We are trying to do everything possible to promote possibilities for the further development of detente between the USSR and the FRG as well as the USSR and the United States. That is the goal of our policy. We are striving for a dialogue. We want to do all we can to see this dialogue begin as soon as possible. It would undoubtedly be completely wrong to try to worsen relations between the FRG and the United States in this connection.

[Question] But if no negotiations between the two superpowers come about within the foreseeable future and if the first part of the NATO decision is implemented, what consequences would this have for the relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic?

[Answer] The Soviet side gave a very clear answer in this connection at the 26th party congress. Such a development would most certainly have a negative influence on relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic. This is inevitable and natural. Regarding the military matter, if the NATO decision were to be implemented, the Soviet Union would do whatever necessary to preserve the exact balance of military strength, and maintain its defense interests as well as those of its allies.

[Question] Is the Federal Republic a primary target for Soviet missiles?

[Answer] If the Americans fire their missiles at the Soviet union from FRG territory, this would be the case.

SOVIET, NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM301613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Text] TASS--In accordance with an understanding between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund, Soviet-Norwegian consultations took place in Moscow on 22-24 June on a wide range of topical international problems and also questions relating to bilateral relations. V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry colleguim, T. Vrolsen, chief of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry Political Administration, and other leading Soviet and Norwegian Foreign Ministry aides participated in the consultations. USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Stukalin received T. Vrolsen and discussed with him questions of mutual interest.

COMMENTATOR LAUDS RESUMPTION OF CYPRIOT TALKS

NC022202 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Cypriot President Kiprianou has confirmed reports on the resumption of the intercommunal talks in the first half of July. He stated this during the ceremony for the presentation of the Argentine ambassador's credentials.

I would like to remind our listeners, writes our commentator, that the inter-Cypriot talks were suspended, with the consent of both communities, in the middle of April in view of the parliamentary elections on the island. Now the parliamentary elections belong to the past and the plenipotentiary representatives of the two communities are ready to sit at the negotiating table. Their meetings early this year unfortunately did not produce any results.

The island's rightist forces hastened to exploit this event and generated a campaign against the inter-Cypriot talks, relying on the so-called settlement of the Cyprus problem through the mediation of the West. This is [words indistinct] that can lead to the abolition of the Cyprus Republic's independence and to its attachment to the orbit of the NATO countries' imperialist policy.

In such circumstances, the resumption of the inter-Cypriot talks can be considered a success for Cypriot patriots, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots alike. For both communities of the island [words indistinct] the road of a peaceful dialogue between them under UN auspices within the framework of a unitary, independent, sovereign and territorially integral Cyprus state, a road that has been tested by life's [word indistinct] becomes increasingly uncontestable.

Honestly, what specific alternative solution is there to the intercommunal talks? Who and how can the internal Cypriot problems be solved better than by the Cypriots themselves? Time is running short. Developments in the Mediterranean area [word indistinct] U.S. activation which is greatly interested in new [word indistinct] for the implementation of its neocolonial plans. From this viewpoint, for a long time now Cyprus has been the Pentagon's target. [Word indistinct] on the Potomac wait with impatience for the Cypriots to admit their inability to achieve an inter-Cypriot settlement, so they can offer them their own peacemaking services. We need not repeat the consequences these services will have for Cyprus, especially now when Washington is openly manifesting its impatience over the policies of many states that are not evolving according to Washington's dictates and as the United States would like. Naturally, all these things are taken into consideration in Cyprus and by their true friends abroad, who not only believe in the successful outcome of the intercommunal dialogue but also in its generally positive results, concludes our commentator.

CPSU OFFERS EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS COOPERATION

NC041759 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Rome, 4 Jul (AFP)--The Soviet Communist Party has offered European Socialist and Social Democratic Parties its cooperation while asking for their aid in preserving peace. The offer from the Soviet party's Central Committee was published today in Italy's Socialist Party organ, AVANTI!, and was considered unprecedented. The message acknowledged "the considerable political weight of European social democracy" and asked its adherents for help in "sparing humanity from new wars of extermination and saving peace." The message also denounced "new military programmes overtly aimed at ensuring a military superiority by the U.S. over the Soviet Union."

This move could only "result in the adoption of measures by the USSR necessary for guaranteeing its security and reestablishing...approximate parity of medium-range nuclear arms" in Europe, the message said. Recalling Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on the introduction of such weapons into Europe pending negotiations, the message asked European Socialist Parties what they intended doing "on the political plane to favor (such) negotiations, whose primordial importance they themselves have frequently underlined."

The message stressed the importance Moscow was attaching to a resumption of a dialogue with Washington and the strategic arms limitation talks, as well as to a positive conclusion to the Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe. The authors of the message said they were "extending their hands to socialists, social democrats and labour" and were "ready to work with them on bases acceptable to both sides."

The Soviet overture appeared to mark an alignment of Soviet policy on the so-called Eurocommunist position, variously defended by the Italian, French and Spanish Communist Parties over the years in favor of communist collaboration with the moderate left, observers said.

The message followed a socialist takeover in France and a distinct progression of the Socialist and Social Democratic Parties in recent Italian elections. AVANTI! said that Italian Socialist leader Bettino Craxi had read the message, prior to its publication, at a recent meeting with the Soviet ambassador here.

PRAVDA NOTES COMPOSITION OF NEW ITALIAN CABINET

PM061321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 81 p 5

[Nikolay Prozhogin "Commentator's Column": "The First Time in 35 Years"]

[Excerpts] A government has been formed in Italy--the 43d since the war. The new cabinet, like its predecessor, is formed on a coalition basis. However, for the first time in the last 35 years the government is headed not by a member of the Christian Democratic Party [DC] but by a member of one of the so-called "secular" parties. Senator G. Spadolini, leader of the small Republican Party, has become prime minister. This fact is regarded in Italy as a kind of breach in the "system of DC power."

The DC is accused of being incapable of bringing Italy out of the grave situation into which the party led it. It is a question of serious economic difficulties accompanied by unrestrained inflation, galloping price rises and a constant increase in the army of unemployed. Terrorism has become the scourge of political life.

A few years ago life itself brought into the foreground the idea of a regrouping of the country's political forces, with the communists becoming involved in state administration. Now the Italian Communist Party [PCI]--the biggest party of Italian working people, supported by more than one-third of voters--has proposed a formula for a "democratic alternative" to DC government. However, the very idea of the PCI's becoming involved in state administration meets with resistance among rightwing circles. Washington is openly interfering in Italy's political life, assigning the country the dangerous role of launchpad for American nuclear missiles. The program which the new government submits to parliament and--most important--the concrete measures it adopts will show how far the expectations which Italians have pinned on a change in the established "power system" are justified.

BREZHNEV CABLES LUXEMBOURG GRAND DUKE JEAN

LD302210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg offering his congratulations and best wishes to the grand duke and the people of Luxembourg in connection with their national holiday.

In a reply telegram the grand duke of Luxembourg expressed his sincere gratitude for the congratulations, and transmitted his best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev personally and to the Soviet people.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Spain for 1982-83 signed in Moscow on 3 July envisages the continuation of exchanges between the two countries in the fields of art, science, higher education, education [prosveshcheniye], television, radio, sport and contacts between public and creative organizations. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 4 Jul 81 LD]

PONOMAREV ON CIA 'INVOLVEMENT' IN TEHRAN BLAST

LD022246 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 2 Jul 81

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul, TASS--In some American mass media the thesis is being spread that allegedly the Soviet Union seeks to use the complication of the situation in Iran to consolidate its positions in the region. Such allegations are a gross attempt to smear th peaceful good-neighbourly foreign policy of the CPSU and thereby divert the attention from the United States' involvement in the killing of a group of Iranian statesmen and party leaders, including one of the top leaders of the Islamic Republican Party Ayatollah Beheshti.

Speaking at a meeting of Iranian parliament, deputy from the Dehloran, Mohammadi, definitely said that the explosion at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party was arranged by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Israeli intelligence service MOSSAD.

The explosion at the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party, which was carried out through Iranian counterrevolutionaries, is in its character an act of international terrorism and fully fits into the policy and practice of imperialism's intelligence services.

Suffice it to recall in this connection the CIA's attempt to land American thugs on Iranian soil in order to set American diplomats free, and thereby avoid disclosures linked with U.S. gross interference into internal affairs of the Iranian people.

Why did imperialists need to eliminate Ayatollah Beheshti, the closest associate of Khomeyni, the staunch opponent of the shah regime and American hegemonism? By the act, the reactionary anti-Iranian forces expected to undermine the Khomeyni leadership to divide the country into parties and groupings vying with each other, and, in the final count, to eliminate from power the new leadership of Iran. The imperialist agents repeatedly tested such methods in other countries. In some places such monstrous plans worked, and imperialists imposed there their puppets. In Iran those attempts were a failure.

The futile attempts to cast aspersions on the sincerity of the Soviet Union's relations with its neighbours show what perfidious and treacherous methods imperialists resort to in order to mask their own aggressive plans and the struggle against the Iranian people.

KHOMEYNI THANKS BREZHNEV FOR CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

LD062016 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has received a telegram from Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic, which says: "I have received your message expressing condolences over the recent tragic incident. The enemies of humanity and Islam wanted that atrocious crime to deal to blow at our people's and Islamic revolution. Contrary to their expectations, however, these futile efforts and barbarous crimes will only further strengthen the resolve of our people in the struggle against the aggressors and colonialists and cement closer their ranks. Please receive my gratitude for the condolences expressed by you."

OFFICIALS SIGN CONDOLENCES AT IRANIAN EMBASSY

LD061926 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul, TASS--Vice-president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Kalin and First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko today visited the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow in connection with the tragic deaths in a terroristic act of a large group of Iranian statesmen and other Iranian citizens, and signed their names in the mourning book of condolences.

PROFESSOR COMMENTS ON PRESENT IRANIAN SITUATION

GF031535 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Talk by Professor (Anvar 'Aliev), vice president of the Soviet-Iranian Cultural Relations Society--recorded]

[Text] We are receiving sad news of the events taking place in the Islamic Republic of Iran that confirms the intensification of the ruthless activities of imperialism and various counterrevolutionary elements. This painful news has caused disturbances and protest among Soviet citizens.

The terrorist imperialism and its agents and mercenaries have started ruthlessly killing officials and political figures in revolutionary Iran. From the beginning of the victory of the Iranian revolution, U.S. imperialism and its allies have continuously plotted and carried out acts of sabotage against the revolution and its aims and goals, and they are still doing so. What tricks have the enemies of the Iranian revolution not used? CIA agents and those from the secret services of other imperialist countries are trying to divert the people's attention from U.S. imperialism--the treacherous enemy of the world's freedom movements. They are doing their best to reduce the vigilance of the people, make the nation inattentive and convince them that these governments are the true friends of the Iranian revolution and the world's freedom movements. Imperialism should know that it cannot suppress freedom movements, anti-imperialist revolutions and the masses' struggle for freedom and independence. The world's oppressed nations and masses that have gained their freedom from the ruthless exploitation, oppression and imperialism of the capitalists will achieve their independence and liberty. The terrorist imperialism has not been able to topple the (?heroic) people of Iran. The Iranian revolution has been able to defend the gains of the revolution and to achieve new victories.

This is not the first time in history that imperialism has tried to undermine the people's revolutionary and heroic spirits and suppress the revolution while restoring its lost interests through military interference and terrorism. Does not U.S. imperialism use terrorism and brutal interference in the internal affairs of countries to restore its imperialist interests in Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa? Hence, it faces failure everywhere. Imperialism, its agents and mercenaries will eventually fail in Iran. The winter passes but the coal remains black [Persian proverb]. This is the result of sinfulness and is history's lesson.

All Soviet citizens are following the news of the martyrdom of a number of government officials and other Iranians. Along with their leader, Brezhnev, they have expressed their deepest grief and share the sorrow of the families of the martyrs.

SOVIET-IRAQI TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN MOSCOW

PM021511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--A new trade agreement between the USSR and the Republic of Iraq defining the general principles of trade between the two countries has been signed in Moscow as a result of talks. A protocol on trade turnover between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq for 1981 was signed at the same time. The documents were signed for the Soviet side by I.T. Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade, and for the Iraqi side by Mahdi Musin 'Awdah, deputy minister of trade.

RPP REPORTS ON RESULTS OF ISRAELI ELECTIONS

TA062021 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1800 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] The results of the Knesset elections are being reviewed in Israel. The paper ZO HADEREKH writes on 2 June [as heard] that the elections were characterized by the fact that most voters cast their votes for the two big blocs, the Likud and the Alignment. Out of the 31 lists, 21 did not succeed in receiving a sufficient number of votes, not even for a single seat. The latter include traditional lists such as Sheli, the Independent Liberals and the Arab lists. Other lists including liberals, the petite bourgeoisie, the Citizens Rights Movement and Shinuy received one seat each. [sentence as heard]

In the light of the new phenomenon in political life in Israel, there is even a greater importance to the fact that Hadash, which is led by the Israeli Communist Party, although losing one seat and now being represented by four Knesset members, has maintained its strength. [sentence as heard]

The general picture points to a balance between the Likud and the Alignment. The popular vote in favor of the Likud can be explained by the fact that the Likud leaders managed to cultivate nationalistic and chauvinist instincts of the public. Thanks to economic tricks, they managed on the eve of elections to mislead the electorate. They succeeded in frightening the voters by wild acts of terror. The vote for the Alignment reflects the desire of most voters to prevent Begin from establishing a new government, thus blocking the way toward fascism.

The general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party, Me'ir Wilner, in an interview with an Israeli radio correspondent, noted that in the situation that has developed it will be very difficult to form a stable government. The Israeli Communist Party has a position based on principles. It is opposed to any government led by the Likud and to a national unity government. As for an Alignment-led government, if the Alignment keeps up the policy that prevents the establishment of a Palestinian-Israeli peace, a policy that prevents a possible solution to the general crisis in the country--a solution that will guarantee the country's security--then the Israeli Communist Party will not support such a government. During a Knesset vote for an Alignment-led coalition, the Hadash Knesset members' vote would depend on the platform of the Alignment and the general circumstances.

Wilner emphasized that the basic conditions for Hadash to join an Alignment coalition are agreement for peace and the founding of a Palestinian state on the West Bank, east Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, equality for Israeli Arabs, ending the policy of national discrimination, ending ethnic discrimination, solving the problem of poor neighborhoods, basically changing the state budget in favor of the workers and poorer strata, and reducing the military budget. The secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party emphasized that the initial task is to establish an Israeli-Palestinian peace and to dismantle the settlements set up in the territories occupied in 1967. Only thus can the country be extracted from the general crisis and the condition of the masses be improved.

BEIRUT WEEKLY CITED ON U.S. PLANS IN LIBYA

LD061502 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 6 Jul, TASS--According to the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, the American command has extended the "zone of responsibility" of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force to Northern Africa. Special units of Egyptian, Israeli and Pakistani Armies are getting ready for joint operations with them and undergoing training, together with American troops, in Florida (USA), in close-to-combat conditions. At present the principal target of these forces in Africa is Libya, the weekly says. The training of intervention forces includes making them ready for the seizure of air and naval bases as well as other strategic objects in Libya. While getting ready for the operation, the weekly points out, the Pentagon has provided its partners with exact and detailed data about Libyan military plants and facilities and with military maps of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Apart from that, the weekly concludes, Tel Aviv is now having talks with Washington for the purchase of modern over-kill air bombs [as received] which it plans to use when attacking targets in Libya.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JALLUD-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT

Talks Continue

LD281558 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (JANA)--Talks resumed here this morning between the delegations of the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah within the context of the consolidation of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The energy secretary, the heavy industries secretary, the secretary of the Popular General Electricity Committee, and a number of technicians and experts from the electricity, housing, heavy industries, and light industries secretariats and the Popular Foreign Liaison Bureau took part on the Libyan side. On the Soviet side the talks were attended by Mr Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the petroleum industry minister, the minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, the chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the deputy minister of trade, the deputy minister of foreign trade, the deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, the deputy minister of power and electrification, the most senior assistant to the prime minister, the assistant to the first deputy prime minister, the deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, the chairman of the USSR Energy Committee [as received] and a number of Soviet technicians and experts.

The JANA correspondent in Moscow reported that the two sides began drafting a detailed program for the implementation of agreements reached during the most recent visit to Moscow by the brother leader of the revolution, which will consolidate cooperation between the two countries.

'New Type' Arms Deal

PM031541 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 4-10 Jul 81 p 10

[From the "From AL-MAJALLAH correspondents" feature]

[Text] For the first time in the history of Libyan-Soviet relations it has been officially announced in Moscow that a high-level meeting has been held between Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, the number two man in Libya, and Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov in the presence of land, naval, and air force commanders from both sides in addition to a Soviet specialist on nuclear affairs.

Well-informed Arab diplomatic sources have revealed to AL-MAJALLAH that Jallud's visit, which took place a few days ago, was of extreme importance and that it has led to military agreements of a "new type" between the two countries which included, in addition to an arms deal, an understanding on coordination and Russian support for Libya in the event of an attack on it.

The sources explained that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's objective behind the move toward Moscow and toward reconciliation with some of the Arab countries is real Libyan concern over an attack on Libya by Egypt, probably in cooperation with some other Arab and international quarters. Al-Qadhdhafi has also been anxious to move toward Washington, where he sent his adviser Ahmad Shihatah, who met with several State Department officials.

AL-MAJALLAH has learned that Shihatah raised with the U.S. officials the possibility of concluding a friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union in case Libya becomes the target of foreign aggression. It was observed in this regard that Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov told Jallud that "it is necessary for us to raise relations between Libya and the Soviet Union to a new level."

Reports said that the value of the new Russian-Libyan arms deal amounts to several billion dollars and that the Russians have asked for air and naval facilities in Libya.

Comparison Kremlin Speech

A comparison of the item entitled: "PRAVDA Reports Tikhonov, Jallud Kremlin Speeches," under subhead "JANA on Jallud Speech," published in the 1 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on p H 7 with JANA in English at 1410 GMT on 27 June reveals the following additional passage: Staff Major Jallud added: "America has made it her business to specialise in threatening Libya, employing other neighbouring countries in that process to work against the revolution... these threats will not terrorise us, because we have faith in ourselves and in our friendship with all peace loving countries..."

He added: "We do not want a certificate of good conduct from the U.S. or anyone else... but we affirm that we are against all forms of terror and that a distinction should be drawn between support for liberation causes and terror. If the United States seeks to bar our support for the Palestinian revolution and liberation movements struggling for freedom, we shall oppose this and continue such support."

Comparison Protocol Signing

A comparison of the item entitled: "Further Reportage on Libyan Delegation's Visit," under subhead "Protocol Signed," published in the 30 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on p H I with IZVESTIYA of 30 June, Morning Edition has been found to be identical except for the following:

On page H 2, second paragraph, last line IZVESTIYA reads: ...Libyan national cadres. In particular, agreement was reached on constructing in Libya the second section of the metallurgical plant in the city of Misurata, chemical complexes for the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, magnesium, and chlorine and an enterprise for the production of proteins on the basis of petroleum raw material.

Last paragraph, last line IZVESTIYA reads: ...was again stressed. The signing of the protocol was attended by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers N.A. Maltsev and B.Ye. Shcherbin; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; and other officials, and the people accompanying A.S. Jallud on his trip.

OMAN SIGNS NEW MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

LD031504 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 3 Jul, TASS--The Government of Oman has concluded a new agreement on military cooperation with the United States. According to reports coming here, Sultan Qabus of Oman reaffirmed his consent to the use by the American Armed Forces of As-Sib, Markaz-Thamarid, and Al-Masirah air bases and American naval bases in Masqat and (Hasabad). He agreed to the USA keeping more of its aircraft and other combat equipment there and to an increased possibility that this equipment will be used by the Americans to put pressure on other countries of the Persian Gulf area. According to the same reports, work has been started to build the northern part of the canal between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman to be used by battleships and other vessels in the event of the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. All this testifies to increased penetration by the United States and its Armed Forces in the Mediterranean and Persian Gulf areas and hence to an increased danger to the security of states in the area.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH PDRY--A working protocol on cooperation in the field of television was signed today in Moscow between USSR Gosteleradio and PDRY television for 1981-82. It is planned to extend this exchange of television materials on the life of the two countries' peoples and to render mutual assistance in producing programs about some of the most important events. The protocol was signed by L. Lapin, chairman of USSR Gosteleradio, and Umar 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad, director general of television in the PDRY. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jul 81 LD]

REPORT ON SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION IN CAPE VERDE

PM060903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Praia, 29 Jun, TASS--The Soviet Union's peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress are making a great contribution to the cause of the relaxation of tension, the peaceful solution of acute international problems, and the elimination of hotbeds of tension in Africa and other parts of the world, a joint communique on the results of the visit to the republic of the Cape Verde Islands by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation says. It is here on an official visit at the invitation of the republic's National People's Assembly.

The USSR and Cape Verde parliamentarians, the document notes, confirmed that the relations between the two countries are built on the basis of the principles of friendship, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutually advantageous cooperation. They expressed themselves in support of the consolidation and expansion of bilateral economic, scientific and technical and cultural cooperation and the development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Cape Verde National People's Assembly. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Budget and Planning Commission and deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was received by Cape Verde President A. Pereira and met with ministers and deputies of the republic's National People's Assembly.

SOMALI POLICY ON HORN OF AFRICA 'DOUBLE EDGED'

LD022238 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1530 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Aleksandr Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] Even though there is no fighting going on in the Horn of Africa right now it might still erupt at any time. The Somali leaders continue to portray a double-edged political policy. On one hand they say they are ready to enter into peaceful negotiations with Ethiopia, but at the same time the country has not stopped laying claim to the Ogaden region. One example is that Somalia continues to declare its support for the terrorist elements in that region. Before the opening of the OAU summit conference one of the senior Somali officials, Mohamed Hashi Ecal, said: Ethiopia must allow self-determination for the people of the Ogaden, and that is the reason why we are fighting.

It is crystal clear that such a policy proclaimed by Somalia cannot but end except with friction and crisis between Ethiopia and Somalia. There is not a country in the world which consults other countries as to how to give self-determination to the people living in a portion of its territory. Such a policy cannot end the crisis between Ethiopia and Somalia. That is the stand of the Ethiopian Government on the crisis in the Horn of Africa, supported by the majority of the African countries. The Somali leaders were condemned because of their expansionist policy and their claim to parts of territory belonging to other countries. This was clearly shown by the recent long trip by Mohamed Siad Barre to Nigeria and other West African countries. The heads of states whom Mohamed Siad Barre met told him categorically that they would not support him on a policy aimed at altering the existing historical borders of the African countries.

This was once again declared at the Nairobi summit by the African heads of state. The report released by the OAU heads of state summit stated that Ogaden is an integral part of Ethiopia. The report further urges the Somali leaders to fully desist from their continued claim on portions of land belonging to countries that share a common border with Somalia. That call on Somali leaders is based on clear policy and justice.

REPORTAGE ON RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET MEETING

6 July Session

LD062242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet took place today. It considered questions connected with the holding of the third session of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet and the agenda and procedure for the forthcoming session.

Comrade Solomentsev delivered a report on the results of the consideration the standing commission's proposals and comments that were introduced at the previous session during the debate on the plan and budget for 1981. Reports were also heard on the work of the People's Control Committee of the RSFSR and on the activities of the republic's Supreme Court. Appropriate decisions were made on these matters.

Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, participated in the work of the session.

7 July Session

LD070728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The third session of the 10th Convocation of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Great Kremlin Palace an hour ago.

Deputies and guests greeted with prolonged applause the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

The first point on the agenda is the question of the tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers took the floor to deliver a report.

SOVIET LEADERS ATTEND WRITERS CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

LD040932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The Seventh USSR Writers Congress has completed its work. At today's final session, which took place in the Great Kremlin Palace, speeches were made by foreign guests.

Present at the session was Comrade Gorbachev, Grishin, Solomentsev, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

Markov Reelected Chairman

LD050536 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul, TASS--Georgiy Markov was re-elected first secretary of the "Executive of the USSR Writers" Union. This was announced after a plenary meeting of the new executive of the Writers' Union elected at the 7th Congress of Soviet Literary Workers which closed in the Kremlin today. Georgiy Markov is a prominent Soviet prose writer. Not long ago he celebrated his 70th birthday. He wrote a series of novels about Siberia. He received the Lenin prize for his novel "Siberia".

GRISHIN MEETS SUBWAY BUILDERS, SPEAKS ON ROBOTICS

FM061529 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 16 June 1981 front-pages a 900-word unattributed report on a "celebratory meeting to mark the 50th anniversary of the Moscow Metrostroy" [Subway Construction Administration] at the House of the Unions Hall of Columns on 15 June. The report gives an account of the subway system's past and its tasks ahead before noting: "Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin addressed the meeting. He warmly congratulated the Metrostroy collective on the 50th anniversary and on the award of the Order of the Peoples' Friendship and wished the subway construction workers successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and socialist pledges.

"The meeting presidium included K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.D. Dmitriyev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of Moscow Gorkom; I.D. Sosnov, USSR minister of transport construction; and executives of Moscow Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom."

Speech on Automation

FM061222 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Automation Should Serve Production"]

[Excerpt] A Moscow city scientific-practical conference conducted by the Moscow Gorkom was held in the House of the Unions Hall of Columns yesterday. Its participants discussed the question of building automatic manipulators (industrial robots) and introducing them on a wide scale into Moscow's enterprises and organizations in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference was opened by Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin.

M.C. Kruglov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, delivered a report at the conference. The conference was also addressed by S.M. Stepashkin, chief engineer of the Likhachev truck plant; B.V. Balmont, minister of the USSR Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; K.V. Frolov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Blagonravov Mechanic Engineering Scientific Research Institute; Ye.I. Kotelnikov, director of the Moscow radiotechnology plant; Ye.P. Popov, holder of a chair at Moscow's Order of Lenin, Order of the Labor Red Banner Bauman Higher Technical College; and Yu.S. Rudakov, chief engineer of Moscow's Znamya Truda machine building plant.

Moscow Gorkom Secretary L.A. Borisov addressed the conference.

Participating in the conference's work were A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow Gorkom; I.M. Golovkov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, executives of Moscow Gorkom and a number of ministries and departments; and the capital's leading scientists.

The Moscow Gorkom has called the present scientific-practical conference, V.V. Grishin said, to discuss the problems of building and introducing robots at Moscow's enterprises and organizations.

The questions of building and introducing robots stem directly from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. As is well known, the congress directed our party toward accelerating scientific and technical progress and toward transferring the economy to an intensive development path. With this aim the task has been set of raising the technical level of equipping labor, of introducing the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes throughout, of steadily reducing the number of workers engaged in manual labor, particularly in auxiliary and subsidiary work, and of striving for comprehensive labor productivity growth. The wide-scale introduction of robots into the national economy will greatly promote the successful solution of this task.

"Truly revolutionary potential," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress, "is being opened up by the creation and introduction of miniaturized electronic control machinery and industrial robots. They are to be used on a very wide scale."

In the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development, the CPSU Central Committee pointed to the need for a substantial increase in programmable automatic manipulators, making it possible to do without low-skilled and monotonous work, especially in conditions which are difficult and harmful for people.

Many collectives of Moscow's enterprises and scientific and design organizations are expected to participate actively in implementing the 5-year program for creating and introducing robots. Practical measures are to be formulated in every collective.

Moscow's city party organization and the collectives of its enterprises and scientific research and planning and design institutions are doing particular work on utilizing robots in Moscow's industry. A scientific method council on questions of creating and introducing automatic manipulators in Moscow's enterprises has been formed under the Moscow Gorkom. With the participation of enterprises and scientific establishments the council is studying the city industry's needs for robots and is working at organizing the manufacture on cooperative lines of two types of automatic manipulators in very great demand. Much has been done on propagandizing the best experience of development projects and the use of robots.

A scientific-academic center has been set up by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the USSR Academy of Sciences with the aim of combining the efforts of the collectives of scientific establishments, VUZes and enterprises in the work of creating and introducing robots. It is faced with great work in assisting the city's enterprises to make more efficient use of robots and in training and retraining experts in robotics.

This scientific-practical conference is called on to generalize the existing experience in creating and introducing robot technology in the city's enterprises and organizations and to determine the tasks to be solved by Muscovites in this field in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is to draw up recommendations for the production of automatic manipulators at machine building enterprises, on cooperation in their manufacture, on reorganizing some enterprises and organizations to produce manipulators, on design organizations' participation in planning their production and on training experts in robotics. The conference's recommendations are then to form the basis of collectives' practical activity on robotics.

SUPREME SOVIET HOUSING COMMISSIONS MEET ON 19 JUN

PM061050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--The question of the Moldavian SSR's progress to date in implementing the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution and the recommendations of the chambers' standing commissions on fulfilling the state plan targets for the construction of housing and municipal and consumer service and social and recreational installations was examined at a joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Housing, Municipal Economy and Consumer Services Commissions held in the Kremlin 19 June. It was pointed out at the session that, while scoring successes in this sphere, the Soviets of People's Deputies and other state organs and organizations in the republic have still not managed to ensure the complete and steady fulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing and municipal and consumer service and social and recreational installations.

Specific recommendations for state organs on the question discussed were adopted. Taking part in the session were: V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities; and leaders of a number of union and republic ministries and departments.

PRAVDA ON PROGRESS TOWARD CLASSLESS SOCIETY

PM021239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 2

[Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Solodukhin article under the rubric "The 26th CPSU Congress--Marxism-Leninism in Action": "Toward a Classless Society"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU's most important program goal is the building of a classless society. Naturally, it is impossible to make successful progress toward that great goal without an accurate idea of the changes in the social face of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia and in their mutual relations.

The development of the social structure of Soviet society is an objective, but by no means spontaneous process. It is tremendously influenced by the purposeful policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state--a policy which has been implemented consistently from the earliest years of Soviet power. V.I. Lenin expressed its essence in the concise formula: "Socialism is the elimination of classes" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 39, p 276). Of course, it is not a question of a single act of "abolishing" classes, but of a prolonged process--in many stages and covering an entire historical era--of radical restructuring of the social class structure and gradual erasure of the substantial differences in people's social positions which form the basis of society's division into classes. An important milestone along this path was the elimination of the exploiting classes and social class antagonisms and the building in our country of a society consisting only of classes and strata whose nature is uniformly of the working people: the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. Today, in the conditions of mature socialism, a gradual RAPPROCHEMENT OF THESE CLASSES AND SOCIAL GROUPS THEMSELVES is taking place. And this means that the development of the social class structure of Soviet society has entered a qualitatively new stage--the final phase of the erasure of interclass differences and the formation of a classless structure in society.

This conclusion, which emerges from the 26th CPSU Congress materials, is of paramount theoretical and political significance, since it reflects the dominant natural law of the development of social class relations in mature socialism. It is based on the scientific analysis of those profound shifts in the social situation and aspect of our society's classes and strata which emerged clearly in the seventies.

Naturally, the congress's attention was focused on the Soviet WORKING CLASS. The country now has about 80 million workers--that is, not only has the working class become the largest class, but it now includes a majority of the working people. It is also undergoing a steady qualitative improvement--ideological and political maturity, education and professional qualifications are improving. Whereas 10 years ago only just over half the workers had complete and incomplete secondary education, now three-fourths of them have such education. Sociopolitical activeness is increasing and the working class's influence in society is strengthening.

It may be said that the experience of real socialism totally demolishes the prophecies of all kinds of "theorists," who predicted a sharp fall in the numbers of the working class or a weakening in its positions in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution. At the stage of developed socialism the Soviet working class, under the Communist Party's leadership, has INCREASED STILL FURTHER ITS LEADING ROLE IN SOCIETY'S LIFE.

Profound changes have taken place in the life of the KOLKHOZ PEASANTRY. These changes are very important, since, as V.I. Lenin noted, the most difficult task in the cause of building a classless society after the elimination of the exploiting classes is precisely to eliminate the differences in the social position of the worker and the peasant. Today, as a result of the implementation of the party's modern agrarian policy, the process of industrialization of agricultural production is being stepped up. The kolkhoz member's labor is becoming closer to that of the worker; there are more and more machine operators and other workers associated with sophisticated hardware in the countryside. The number of kolkhoz members with secondary (complete and incomplete) and higher education has increased from 39 percent to over 60 percent in 10 years.

Changes in the forms of organization and level of remuneration of kolkhoz members' labor and also the extension to them of the social security system established for workers and employees are of great significance for kolkhoz members' social position. The rapprochement of the two forms of socialist ownership is exerting a substantial influence on the social structure in the countryside. The number of interfarm organizations in which both kolkhozes and state enterprises participate has doubled in the last 10 years.

We can gain a realistic idea of the stage now reached in the rapprochement of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry by applying Lenin's well-known definition of classes (see "Complete Collected Works," Vol 39, p 15) to the changes in the social complexion of the kolkhoz peasantry. It is not hard to see that these changes display the increasing similarity between kolkhoz members and workers precisely as regards the vital, class-determining signs--in terms of their place in the historically determined system of social production, relationship to the means of production, role in the social organization of labor and--as determined by all this--their means of receiving their share of the public wealth and the size of that share. Today the kolkhoz peasantry has reached the stage where in terms of its social position it is gradually drawing closer to the industrial working class. The social structure of the developed socialist society which has been created in our country is not simply without class antagonisms, but the boundaries between classes have largely lost their clarity and become very flexible.

At the same time much work remains to be done to overcome substantial social differences between the city and the countryside. The organization of the peasants' labor, their everyday life and their social aspect are still seriously affected by the seasonal nature of labor in agriculture and the absence of a precise, "industrial" work rhythm. Compared with the city, the level of provision of public services and amenities and cultural and consumer services is generally lower. The solution of the problems associated with this will require great efforts and much time and resources. But this work is vitally important.

The SOVIET INTELLIGENTSIA plays an increasingly significant role not only in science, education and culture, but also in material production and in the whole of society's life. It is our society's most rapidly growing social group, which reflects the objective requirements of scientific, technical and social progress. The transformation of science into a direct production force objectively makes that part of the intelligentsia which takes part in the creation of material values together with workers and kolkhoz members a direct participant in production. In essence it is drawing closer to the highly skilled stratum of the working class. In the conditions of socialism the gradual rapprochement between the intelligentsia and other groups of working people also takes place through the increasingly close interweaving of physical and mental labor in the production activity of workers and kolkhoz members and through the stepping up of their participation in the cultural, scientific and technical creative work and in the management of public and state affairs.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, analyzing Soviet society's development over the last decade, put forward in the Central Committee's Accountability Report to the 26th party congress the thesis that the FORMATION OF A CLASSLESS STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY WILL TAKE PLACE MAINLY WITHIN THE HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK OF MATURE SOCIALISM. Our party is far from regarding that process as a mechanical "mingling" of all classes and social groups. Experience shows that it consists of the gradual evolution of Soviet society into a society of working people of the new type. The "social mind and social heart" of that process has been and remains the working class. The growth in its consciousness, education and qualifications, the strengthening of ties with sophisticated machinery and technology and the increasingly harmonious combination of physical and mental labor make modern workers the main champions not only of leading production methods, discipline and organization, but also of high ideological, sociopolitical and moral qualities and the personification of the present leading role of the working class. Revolutionary ideology and morality, collectivist psychology and the interests and ideals of the working class are now becoming characteristic of all social groups and strata.

The building of a classless society is achieved by means of the erasure of the basic differences determining society's division into workers and peasants. However, certain social differences, associated, for instance, with the nature of labor and its remuneration or the conditions and standard of living for different population groups, will obviously persist for a long time to come. A classless society is not the same thing as a socially homogeneous society. The building of the latter presupposes the ultimate COMPLETE OVERCOMING of the former division of labor and the erasure of distinctions between workers in mental and physical labor, and this can only be achieved in the supreme phase of communism. Therefore it is important not to rush too far ahead in assessing the level of social integration possible at the stage of mature socialism and to see clearly that it does not and cannot completely eliminate all social distinctions.

On this basis the congress gave a theoretical and political assessment of the fact that in the conditions of the active erasure of distinctions between classes increasingly great significance is attached to those social distinctions which have not previously been in the foreground.

"The erasure of class distinctions," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the Central Committee's Accountability Report, "naturally sets new tasks for social policy. This policy is increasingly focused on overcoming distinctions which go beyond the framework of individual classes and on resolving problems which require the most attentive consideration of the particular features and interests of each group within our society." A model of this approach is to be found in the program for levelling out social distinctions in territorial terms and also the program for improving the living conditions of working mothers and labor and war veterans, which are formulated in congress documents. In this connection great significance is also attached to the problem of eliminating manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor.

The congress's conclusions on questions of the development of the social structure of Soviet society provide further convincing evidence that the CPSU has based and continues to base its policy on the foundations of a profound scientific analysis of social processes and thorough consideration for the interests and particular features of all classes and strata. The building of a classless society is no longer an ideal for the remote future, but a practical task being successfully implemented by our party and state.

ROMANOV DISCUSSES WORK WITH CADRES, IDEOLOGY

PM021224 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 June carries on pages 1-3 11,000 words of extract from the "Report by Comrade G.V. Romanov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom," delivered at an obkom plenum in Leningrad's Smolnyy Institute on 10 June. The report, under the general headline "To Improve Work with Cadres," deals with cadre policy in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, citing improvements in cadre composition but pointing to "shortcomings" in cadre work. Romanov reportedly calls for more "personal responsibility" at all levels of work and stresses the importance of "vocational training" before noting the following:

"The discussion at the obkom Bureau of the organizational and political work of the Volkhov Gorkom on propagandizing and studying the 26th CPSU Congress materials showed that propagandists, lecturers and rapporteurs by no means always feel a responsibility for the end result of their work and sometimes avoid awkward issues.

"One often encounters frankly boring and superficial speeches. There is another extreme, too, when in the pursuit of cheap popularity some lecturers sometimes employ dubious facts and try to dazzle audiences with 'sensations' and their alleged special erudition. Evidence that such instances are not isolated is provided by the results of the certification of lecturers of the Znaniye Society. On the basis of the results of certification a number of lecturers were deprived of the right to lecture.

"Worldwide is the renown of our city, cradle of the October Revolution, pearl of architectural and historical monuments, Hero City and symbol of Soviet people's courage and steadfastness. There is a profound respect and love for Leningrad in all the corners of our vast motherland and abroad.

"So it is all the more vexing to say that the lofty ideological and moral qualities which on the whole are inherent in Leningraders do not form the basis of everyone's actions. We still have quite a few violations in the trade and consumer service system. Instances of bribery and so-called petty embezzlement of socialist property are well-known. There are people, among them leaders, who work below their potential and by their actions harm public property and the cause of education.

"All this is evidence of serious defects in work with cadres, a lack of exactingness and monitoring and of the necessary moral climate in some collectives. To eradicate such facts we must bring such influential forces as public opinion to bear more vigorously, primarily in the struggle for the strictest observance of our laws and in the struggle against indifference, negligence, abuses and self-seeking and for the affirmation of a conscientious approach to one's obligations and an understanding of one's civic duty to society.

"Of course the workers of our administrative organs are also obliged to speak even more weightily against any violations. The party and state rate highly their difficult and honorable work. Their professional knowledge must always be combined with civic courage, incorruptibility and justice. Only people such as these can worthily fulfill the duties placed on them. Every crime, every abuse must be thoroughly investigated and the guilty must bear the deserved punishment.

"At the March meeting of the Leningrad party organization aktiv, the question of the need to intensify in every way the struggle against those who parasitize on the results of social labor was raised acutely, as you know. Commissions to combat parasitism have been formed under the obkom, gorkoms and raykoms.

"Since the beginning of the year work has been found for many of those who were avoiding socially useful labor and quite a few persistent violators have been called to account administratively. Nevertheless, the problem of eradicating idlers has not yet been finally solved. People's power is a strict power, inconceivable without conscious discipline and a high level of organization. And we must not be soft on those who harm the country, be they hooligan or criminal, bureaucrat or idler, parasite or squanderer of public wealth--there must be no place for them in our society.

"In rearing the new person the role of the intelligentsia--teachers and writers, scientists and artists--is exceptionally great and honorable. Adolescence and youth are the years when a person is prepared for an independent life and when many 'whys' and 'hows' arise and require a convincing answer. This answer depends on all of us, people of the older generations who are called on to convey to young people by word and deed the best traditions of the party and the people. Our common efforts must be directed toward ensuring the continuity and sequentiality of the educational process--from the family and educational institution to the labor collective and from the first reading book to a contemporary show or movie."

"The party makes special demands on our art's ideological thrust.

"Wit is well known that a great deal depends on the moral climate among the artistic intelligentsia. It is a question of stepping up professional exactingness and intolerance toward dullness and impersonality in art. A more active position is expected to be adopted here by criticism, newspapers and literary journals, which greatly influence the content and trend of creativity and the molding of the taste of the listener or reader.

"The CPSU Central Committee directs party organs, cultural institutions and creative unions to create propitious situation and a sensitive and respectful attitude toward talent and at the same time requires them to be implacable toward any manifestations of lack of ideals, a lack of fastidiousness in their world outlook and political shortsightedness.

"You are well aware, comrades, that the international situation has worsened recently. The 26th party congress and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's subsequent speeches at the celebrations in Kiev and Tbilisi disclosed the complex and stormy nature of world events and provided a detailed program of further struggle for the relaxation of tension and peace on earth.

"The ideological confrontation between the two systems has also intensified and imperialist reaction has launched a real 'psychological war' against us, setting all its resources into motion--economic pressure and blackmail, false propaganda and demagoguery. The conditioning of Soviet youth and the creative intelligentsia with the aim of the ideological reorientation of individual representative occupies no small place in the subversive activity of the Western special services and centers of ideological sabotage.

"The vitality of our social system, the historical correctness and invincible force of Marxist-Leninist teaching and Soviet people's ideological belief stand in opposition to these fierce attacks. At the same time the loftiest vigilance, active struggle against ideological currents alien to socialism, the nurturing of implacability toward hostile propaganda and a firm rebuff to all provocation are especially necessary now."

GRISHIN, BAYBAKOV ADDRESS MOSCOW GORKOM SEMINAR

PM061134 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Improving Organizational Work"]

[Text] Yesterday a 3-day seminar of raykom first secretaries and Moscow Gorkom section chiefs, organized by Moscow Gorkom, completed its work. At the seminar there was an exchange of experience of ideological-political, organizational and economic work on enhancing production efficiency, improving output quality, stepping up the struggle for economy and thrift, rational use of manpower and the introduction of progressive work forms and the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production, in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The seminar paid much attention to the questions of the working people's communist education and to the comprehensive development of socialist competition for ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of targets for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Moscow Gorkom first secretary V.V. Grishin addressed the seminar.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered a report entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Basic Guidelines for the Development of the Country's Economy in the Eighties and the 11th 5-Year Plan" to the seminar participants.

G.I. Barchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, described to the assembly the main tasks in work on accelerating scientific and technical progress put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

L.M. Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, delivered a report entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Basic Guidelines of the Foreign Policy Activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet State."

The seminar participants familiarized themselves with the work experience of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom and, in accordance with the study program, visited the "Progress-81" exhibition, an intersectorial permanent exhibition of the best examples of automatic manipulators, and the "Krasnyy Proletariy" plant and familiarized themselves with the practical work of a construction workers comprehensive link led by RSFSR Supreme Soviet Deputy and Hero of Socialist Labor I.P. Demin, a USSR State Prize winner.

Participating in the seminar's work were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, A.M. Roganov, I.M. Golovkhov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM021418 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 June publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word report by N. Kozhanov on a 17 June Moscow Gorkum plenum under the headline "Educating by Word and Deed." Kozhanov states: "The Plenum discussed the tasks of the capital's party organization in further improving ideological and political education work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations. V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, delivered the report.

"The 26th party congress, the speaker said, analyzed in depth the problems of ideological and political education work. Fundamental provisions on the need for a qualitative improvement in communist education under the conditions of developed socialism were further developed. These demands, as the CPSU Central Committee report noted, are determined by the change in the conditions under which society is developing, by the improved standard of Soviet people's culture and education and their spiritual requirements and by the expansion of the arsenal of our propaganda's means and on the other hand by the considerable intensification of the activeness of imperialism's subversive propagandist centers.

"The congress documents and the 26 April 1979 CPSU Central Committee Resolution speak essentially of restructuring many sectors and spheres of ideological work. This work must accord with the party's main orientation--toward attention to man and his life, daily routine, leisure and material and spiritual requirements.

"Complex and crucial tasks face the capital's communists in this area. The report and speeches by those taking part in the plenum noted that Moscow party organizations and working people must ensure the further development of the city's diversified economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The stepped-up production program and the development of the production of new articles will be implemented under conditions of a complex demographic situation--a reduction in the influx of worker cadres into production. Demands on work with people will grow still further."

Koshanov goes on to note that the plenum emphasized the importance of socialist competition and initiatives for saving fuel, materials and manpower and points out that where production is poorly organized and labor discipline is weak "the solution of any production question becomes a difficult problem." The plenum then discussed the state of Marxist-Leninist education in Moscow, he reports, and continues:

"Moscow is the capital of a unified multinational state, a city in which people of over 100 nationalities live and work. Every year over 1 million foreign tourists come here. All this, the plenum stated, imparts special significance to questions of the patriotic and international education of the capital's working people and to resolute struggle against bourgeois and revisionist propaganda and imperialism's acts of ideological subversion."

Kozhanov then gives an account of the plenum's discussion of various methods of mass agitation and propaganda work and concludes by noting that the decision adopted by the plenum "outlined specific measures for the further improvement of all aspects of the ideological and political educational work of the capital's communists."

REPORTAGE ON ARMENIAN IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

Conference Opens

PM020758 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Improving the Effectiveness of Ideological Work"]

[Text] On 3 June a republican conference-seminar of ideological workers opened at the Armenian CP Central Committee. Its participants will discuss progress in the study and propagandization of the Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, the congress documents and ways of restructuring ideological work in the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work."

Gorkom and raykom secretaries responsible for ideological work, chiefs of gorkom and raykom propaganda and agitation departments, leaders of the republic's ideological and creative establishments and representatives of press, television and radio are taking part in the work of the conference-seminar.

K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, opened the conference-seminar with an introductory speech.

The 26th CPSU Congress, he said, profoundly and comprehensively elaborated the main paths for new progress by our country and armed the party and the people with a precise program of actions. The grandiose scale of the party's plans and the continuous struggle for our motherland's further prosperity and the defense of peace in the name of the happiness and well-being of working people aroused a powerful new upsurge of creative initiative and creative enthusiasm. At present our eventful everyday life is imprinted with the rhythm of nationwide shock labor. Soviet people are fully determined to fulfill with honor the historic tasks of economic and social development advanced by the party.

The successful implementation of the 26th party congress' plans and the communist building program of unprecedented scale require a constant and consistent increase in the masses' labor and political activity, the skillful revelation and utilization of this activity's potential energy and the constant seeking of high efficiency in ideological education work with people. People work well and devotedly when they are deeply and comprehensively aware of their tasks, when they clearly conceive and perceive the concrete problems and see inspiring prospects and goals. All this is provided for us by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the provisions and conclusions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Accountability Report. Therefore in a number of its most important ideological provisions the party considers the paramount task to be to seek to put the ideas of the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report and the congress' instructions into a form which is accessible, clear and convincing for every communist and Komsomol member and all working people, to organize thorough study of them and to help party organizations in mobilizing the masses' energy and initiative in successfully implementing the congress decisions.

The 26th party congress demanded maximum utilization of the tremendous potential of our propaganda taking into account the new phenomena and factors of modern life. In essence the task that has been set is to restructure many sectors and spheres of ideological work in order to further strengthen the link between propaganda and life, to make its content more profound, to make it more concrete and assertive, to eliminate formalism and cliches and as a result to improve the efficiency and content of this exceptionally important matter. "It is a question," the Central Committee Accountability Report says, "of seeking real unity of the party's ideological-theoretical, political education, organizational and economic work."

Ways and means of improving working people's communist education are outlined in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," which is a program document for long-term action and an important milestone on the path of the comprehensive solution of questions of fashioning the new man and intensifying ideological factors in the process of the country's socioeconomic development.

The 27th Armenian CP Congress provided an assessment of the work accomplished in this sphere by the republic's party organizations. While noting the considerable achievements, it set the task of consolidating the frontiers gained and, relying on the positive experience accumulated, raising the matter to a qualitatively new level.

At present the main avenue of our party organizations' activity must be the propagandization, study and explanation of the 26th CPSU Congress materials and of the theoretical propositions and practical conclusions advanced by it, linking this work with concrete tasks of our economic and social development and with the mobilization of people's efforts to successfully resolve them. In this matter, however, the main task is still ahead. The duty of our propaganda workers and all ideological workers is to explain social phenomena from class and Marxist-Leninist positions, to reveal profoundly and comprehensively the party's foreign policy course, to develop the traditions of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and to consistently expose in a reasoned way the various manifestations of bourgeois and revisionist ideology.

It is necessary, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan continued, relying on all means of ideological and political work, to thoroughly and convincingly explain to people the party's socioeconomic strategy, the main trends and features of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the key tasks of the economic development of the country and our republic. Special attention must be paid to the cogency, accessibility and attractiveness of propaganda, which can only be achieved when people are addressed in a competent and concrete way, when the words are sincere and truthful, when sharp corners are not avoided and when the words are always and everywhere accompanied by action. These features, and particularly the unity of word and deed, as the party has repeatedly noted, are the foundation of the success of our propaganda, and not only of propaganda but also of all party work, the basis on which the authority of party organizations is founded and the main condition for the effectiveness of work with the masses and the further expansion of their ties with the party.

It is especially important at this time to take into account and define in good time where precisely to focus the main efforts and attention in order to raise the level and effectiveness of our organizational, political and ideological work in a fundamental manner and thus on this basis to raise the people's activity aimed at the unswerving implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

As you know, all this was discussed in detail and comprehensively at the all-union conference-seminar of ideological workers convened by the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow at the end of April. The conference participants discussed progress in the study and propagandization of the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, the 26th party congress documents and ways to restructure ideological work in accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and familiarized themselves with the experience accumulated in the cause of fulfilling the party Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work."

The very fact that such a major ideological event was held almost immediately after the 26th congress, as the conference-seminar noted, is still further evidence of what great significance the party attaches to political education work in implementing the tasks set by the congress.

The current conference-seminar being held by the Armenian CP Central Committee sets aim of analyzing immediate tasks in ideological and political education work in the [illegible] of the provisions in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the party congress decisions [illegible] of reviewing by exchanging experience our organizations' positive and instructive achievements in propagandizing and studying the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, improving the communist education of working people and providing ideological backup for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

Allow me, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan said in conclusion, to express confidence that our conference-seminar will be of definite significance in further improving the ideological activity of the republic's party organizations and overcoming existing omissions and shortcomings and will help to consistently and completely continue to improve the style and methods of organizational and political work, setting as the highest goal the guaranteeing in every way of the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 27th Armenian CP Congress and the achievement of new successes in the nationwide struggle to fulfill the plans of communist building.

K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a report at the conference-seminar entitled "On the Immediate Tasks of Ideological and Political Education Work Arising From Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report and the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

G.N. Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Economic Policy in the Sphere of Industry."

K.A. Gambaryan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "Tasks of the Republic's Construction Organizations in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The following took part in the work of the conference-seminar: Comrades L.N. Nersesyan, M.B. Arzumanyan and V.A. Turyan; V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; N.B. Bikkenin, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; and R. Kh. Svetlova, deputy chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers.

The conference-seminar is continuing its work.

4 June Session

PM020807 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report "Conference-Seminar"]

[Text] The republic conference-seminar of ideological workers, which is discussing progress in the study and propagandization of the Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the congress documents and questions of improving ideological work, continued its work 4 June.

V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department delivered a report at the conference entitled "Main Aspects of the USSR's Foreign Policy in Light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report and the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

V.B. Galumyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "Topical Questions of Agrarian Policy in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, delivered a report entitled "Questions of Party Building in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

V.L. Gulevich, representative of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, delivered a report entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the Country's Defense Capability and Certain Questions of the Military and Patriotic Education of Working People."

The conference-seminar is continuing its work.

Conference Ends

PM020821 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 6 Jun 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Ideological Workers' Major Tasks"]

[Text] A 3-day republic conference of ideological workers ended on 5 June. Its participants discussed progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. Speeches were delivered by: A. Stepanyan, secretary of the Yerevan Gorkom; M. Mirzoyan, secretary of the Kirovakan Gorkom; M. Vardanyan, second secretary of the Artashatskiy Raykom; L. Kalashyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Znaniye Society board; O. Tumayan, L. Melikyan, A. Arutyunyan and A. Kyuregyan, chiefs of the Propaganda and Agitation Departments of the Razdanskiy, Aniyskiy, Kafanskiy and Spitakskiy Raykoms; and A. Agaronyan, chief of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Culture administration for clubs and amateur artistic activities. They noted that party organizations are carrying out consistent work to bring home to every communist and every citizen the ideas of the forum of the country's communists and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and are mobilizing their efforts to implement the congress decisions. Long-term plans for party committees have been confirmed; seminar-conferences of ideological workers, raykom plenums and scientific-and-practical conferences on questions relating to the improvement of ideological education work have been held; and reports from propagandists and political information workers have been heard.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the congress that the party Central Committee has defined the tasks involved in improving ideological political education work, which were spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979. This is a program of long-term work. In implementing the injunctions contained in this resolution the republic's party organizations focus attention mainly on ensuring that propaganda is of a high scientific standard and on questions relating to making it more effective and increasing its relevance to life and to the solution of economic and political tasks.

In the process of discussing the positive changes in and new forms of party organizations' ideological work, the conference participants pointed out that there is much to be done. What has been done to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution should be regarded as just the start of the improvement and further restructuring of ideological work.

The Moscow all-union conference of ideological workers, whose materials and recommendations have been made the basis of organizations work, was devoted to the implementation of these injunctions of the party congress.

But there is still evidence of formalism and superficiality in the work of some of the republic's party organizations and in some places the standard of propaganda and political education and military-patriotic work among young people is low and the quality of lectures is not satisfactory.

The conference ended with a speech by K. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The seminar-conference participants visited the Armelektromash and Armelektrosvet Production Associations and the Dzhraratskiy Sovkhoz in Razdanskiy Rayon and familiarized themselves with their party organizations' work experience.

AZERBAIJAN IDEOLOGY CONFFRENCE ENDS ON 6 JUNE

PM020912 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 Jun 81 p 2

[AZERINFORM report: "Ideological Work Matching Modern Requirements"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress' injunctions on further improving ideological work, raising the level of the content and improving and updating the forms of propaganda work and other topical issues affecting the education of Soviet people, particularly the young, were at the center of attention of the republic seminar-conference of ideological workers which ended work 6 June.

F.E. Musayev, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee secretary, delivered a lecture on the theme "Capital Construction Matching Modern Tasks" to the participants in the 5-day seminar-conference in the concluding part of its work.

The following lectures were also read: "On the CPSU's Foreign Policy Activity" by V.S. Kudinov, deputy leader of a lecture group of the CPSU Central Committee's Propaganda Department, and "The 26th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the Country's Defense Capability and Certain Questions of the Working People's Military-Patriotic Education" by Maj Gen V.L. Gulevich, first deputy chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate. N.I. Rusak, CPSU Central Committee executive, delivered a report on certain topical questions of mass work among working people and of their physical education.

Attention was focused on questions of the communist education of schoolchildren and young students in the speeches of E.M. Kafarova, Azerbaijan SSR minister of education; K.G. Aliyev, republic minister of higher and secondary specialized education; and T.A. Allakhveriyev, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. A lecture by T.K. Kocharli, rector of the Baku Higher Party School, was devoted to questions of the struggle against the bourgeois falsifiers of Soviet Azerbaijan's history.

There was an exchange of experience during the seminar. Baku Gorkom Secretary A.N. Abbasov, Nakhichevanskiy Obkom Secretary G.G. Dzhafarov, Nagorno-Karbakhskiy Obkom Secretary Ye.G. Sarkisyan and Korovabad Gorkom Second Secretary Sh. I. Suleymanov described the practice of the ideological and political education work conducted by party organizations and its improvement in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress' demands.

This important discussion continued in sectional studies. During discussions here the leaders of the ideological services of Azerbaijan obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms exchanged opinions on how to improve the organization of party committees' activity in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and in studying the CPSU Central Committee report delivered at the 26th party congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the documents of the all-union communists' forum and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress. Practical studies were conducted for the participants in the seminar-conference. One such study took place at the republic's Palace of the Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR. Its theme was the international and patriotic education of the working people. The guests were shown an exhibition and the practical and methodological assistance which the republic's palace can give to a party committees in establishing museums of the international friendship of the peoples in the republic's cities and rayon centers.

The participants in the seminar-conference met some of the republic's scientists at the Academy of Sciences. Here there was a discussion on achieving scientific and technical progress and ensuring close contacts between science and production, whose significance was again particularly emphasized in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's policy speeches.

The question of the role of literature and art in the ideological-political, labor and moral education of working people under the conditions of developed socialism was added to the agenda during meeting with leaders of Azerbaijan creative unions and cultural organs.

A talk at the KOMMUNIST publishing house was devoted to the tasks of Azerbaijan's press in propagandizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress. The leaders of the republic's mass media services described to the seminar-conference participants how the activity of party press organs is being improved in the light of the instructions and recommendations given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th party congress.

A practical study at the republic's S.M. Kirov House of Political Enlightenment was devoted to the further improvement of working people's political and economic education.

The participants in the seminar-conference familiarized themselves with the organization of ideological work conducted by the party organizations of Baku's Leninskiy, Narimanovskiy, Nasiminskiy, Azizbekovskiy, 26 Bakinskikh Kommissarov and Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayons and exchanged experience of organizing mass political work among the working people, particularly in residential areas, with leaders of party committees and propagandists.

At a meeting with leading workers of the Azerbaijan State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Ministry of Communications there was an examination of the question of further improving the work of the republic's radio and television broadcasting in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress. There was also practical study at the main book store [dom knigi]. It was devoted to the propagandizing of books as an important task in the working people's communist education.

The republic's ideological workers participating in the work of the seminar-conference visited the exhibitions at Baku branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum, the 18th Army Combat Glory Museum, the republic Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and the N. Narimanov, S.M. Kirov, S. Shaumyan, M. Azizbekov, A. Dzhaparidze, Uz. Gadzhibekov and S. Vurgun Museums.

The participants in the seminar-conference attended performances at the M. Azizbekov Azerbaijan Drama Theater and the S. Vurgun Russian Drama Theater and met with their creative collectives. They familiarized themselves with the experience of the work conducted among working people by the oil workers' Ilich Palace of Culture.

On 6 June the participants in the seminar-conference had talks at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Departments. Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Secretary G.A. Gasanov summarized the results of the seminar-conference.

TURKMEN IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE CONTINUES 9 JUNE

PM021037 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "At the Republic Ideological Workers' Conference"]

[Text] The republic conference-seminar of ideological workers continued in Ashkhabad on 9 June. In the three sections there was an exchange of views on the study, elucidation and propagandization of the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report and the 26th party congress documents and the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." The section sessions analyzed party committees' activity in strengthening propaganda's relevance to life, increasing the working masses' political and labor activeness and providing ideological backup for the fulfillment of the tasks and socialist pledges facing industrial and agricultural production workers in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The sections' work was led by Turkmen CP Central Committee Department Chiefs A. Begdzhanov (Propaganda and Agitation); Ye. Ovlyakuliyev (Science and Educational Establishments) and A.A. Karliyeva (Culture).

Today the participants in the republic conference-seminar of ideological workers met with eminent scientists from the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences: academicians, corresponding members of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and leaders of scientific research institutions. Academician O. Ovezgeldyyev, vice president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, and A. A. Roslyakov, corresponding member of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, talked of Turkmen scientists' contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 22d Turkmen CP Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and their tasks for the future.

The same day the conference-seminar participants attended a concert staged by amateur collectives of Ashkhabad's Pavlik Morozov Pioneers' Palace.

The republic conference-seminar of ideological workers continues.

Conference Ends 10 Jun

PM021045 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Jun 81 p 1

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Ideological Workers' Tasks Determined"]

[Text] Lectures were delivered at the republic conference-seminar of ideological workers, which continued on 10 June in Ashkhabad, by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences A.A. Artykov, head of the scientific communism department at the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute, on "Contemporary Islam and its Essence"; by V.G. Mashentsev, CPSU Central Committee lecturer, on "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Party's Economic Strategy"; and by A.A. Sazonov, CPSU Central Committee lecturer, on "Topical Problems of the Ideological Struggle at the Present Stage."

Over the last 3 days the conference-seminar participants have been discussing progress made in the study and propagandization of the 26th CPSU Congress materials, analyzing theoretical problems and the practical activity of party organizations in molding a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and communist ideological commitment and in increasing the masses' political and labor activeness. They exchanged experience of work on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

Turkmen CP Central Committee Secretary M. Mollayeva summed up the work of the conference, at which a number of valuable proposals and recommendations have been made on further improving ideological work. There was an examination of various aspects of and tasks relating to the comprehensive approach to ideological education work.

Comrade Mollayeva focused attention on the proposals which must be implemented in ideological workers' activity in propagandizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. It is necessary to efficiently coordinate the efforts of all components of party organizations, soviet and public organs and ideological organizations to ensure full and rational interaction among all existing ways and means of ideologically influencing the masses.

Primary party organizations must improve the efficiency of work on instilling lofty moral principles in working people and developing their creative activeness in solving the tasks of communist building.

Our party's policy is clear, M. Mollayeva said, and ideological workers must always be prepared to answer all questions posed by citizens.

They must not only enlighten but also struggle actively against shortcomings and omissions which hinder our progress and expose and rouse public opinion against phenomena hostile to the Soviet way of life. The conference-seminar has ended.

SEMINAR ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK OPENS IN ALMA-ATA

PM021405 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Republican Seminar-Conference on Ideological Questions"]

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress is being received by the party and Soviet people as a major new contribution to Marxism-Leninism's creative development and a document of tremendous theoretical significance in which all the vitally important problems of our time are comprehensively examined. The decisions of the forum of the country's communists are being actively implemented and have become a profound source of creative and labor inspiration in fulfilling the party's vast economic and social program. The congress put new, more complex tasks before the ideological front's workers. In the light of these, the content, forms and methods of the working people's education are to take fuller account of the changes occurring in our society, the heightened standard of Soviet people's education and culture and the intensification of the ideological struggle in the international arena.

The large-scale tasks set by the 26th party congress persistently demand that communist education's efficiency be considerably enhanced. We are oriented toward this by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" which, as the CPSU Congress stressed, is of a long-term character and presents a detailed program for the party's ideological and educational activity.

The comprehensive approach to the cause of communist education is asserting itself increasingly actively within Kazakhstan's party organizations and the arsenal of its resources, forms and methods has expanded. At the same time, shortcomings have still not been eliminated.

The republican seminar-conference of gorkom and raykom secretaries responsible for questions of ideological work, which began in Alma-Ata on 15 June, is dedicated to further improving ideological activity, to comprehensively strengthening party propaganda's relevance to life and to increasing its specific nature and effectiveness. Also participating in the seminar-conference are chiefs of obkom departments concerned with propaganda and agitation, science and educational institutions and culture, obkom secretaries, leaders of the republic's ministries and departments and press, television and radio organs and Kazakh CP Central Committee executives.

O.S. Miroshkin, Kazakh CP Central Committee second secretary, delivered the seminar-conference's opening address.

Z.K. Kamalidenov, Kazakh CP Central Committee secretary, delivered a report entitled "On Ideological, Political and Educational Work Tasks Stemming From Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Report and the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

V.M. Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, delivered a lecture entitled "On the CPSU's International Policy."

Present at the seminar-conference's opening were N.A. Nazarbayev and Yu.N. Trofimov, members of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau; T.A. Ashimbayev and V.T. Shevchenko, candidate members of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau; V.G. Mashentsev and V.M. Shapko, CPSU Central Committee executives; A.P. Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Sh.Zh. Zhanybekov and T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

On the same day the participants in the seminar-conference met the republic's leading scientists at the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. The scientists described the state of and prospects for the development of science in Kazakhstan and their contribution to accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The seminar-conference continues its work.

Seminar Continues

PM021420 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 3

[KAZTAG report: "At the Republican Conference-Seminar on Ideological Questions"]

[Text] On 17 June the participants in the current Alma-Ata republican conference-seminar of gorkom and raykom secretaries responsible for questions of ideological work continued their major discussion of further improving communist education both in labor collectives and at the population's places of residence. Special attention is being devoted to ideological backup for the fulfillment of national economic plans and socialist pledges and the formation in working people of a communist world outlook and an active life stance.

Experience of work in improving the population's labor education was communicated by I.A. Basov, secretary of Kustanayskiy Obkom, and in improving the system of administration of ideological education work by I.B. Baltagulov, secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Obkom. G.A. Bibatyrova, secretary of Dzhambulskiy Obkom, spoke of party committees' experience in organizing the population's physical education. T.A. Ashimbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Trade Unions Council, devoted his speech to the participation of trade union organizations in the working people's education. The development of Kazakhstan's economy and the further improvement of national economic planning in the next few years and in the long term were the theme of the speech by T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan. V.T. Shevchenko, chairman of the Kazakh SSR KGB, spoke in his address about questions of increasing Soviet people's political vigilance and the struggle against bourgeois propaganda intrigues. The practice of work in introducing the new Soviet customs and rituals into the working people's life was discussed by D.A. Aydarov, secretary of Kzyl-Ordinskiy Obkom.

The conference-seminar was addressed by Lt Gen V.F. Arapov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District, Zh. Ye. Yerkimbekov, Kazakh SSR minister of culture, Sh. R. Yeleukenov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, and K.S. Sultanov, first secretary of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee.

The participants in the conference-seminar met with Kazakh literary and artistic figures. The conference-seminar continues its work.

Further Reportage

PM021449 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "At the Seminar-Conference on Ideological Questions"]

[Text] Conveying to every individual the CPSU Central Committee report's ideas, the 26th party congress guidelines and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions, and helping people realize more profoundly the close link between their vital interests and the implementation of party decisions and their place and role in implementing them were the leitmotiv of most of the speeches of the participants in the republican seminar-conference of gorkom and raykom secretaries responsible for ideological work which is continuing in Alma-Ata.

It was stressed that propaganda and agitation are required to play an increasingly active part in implementing the party's economic program and in promoting the stepping up of organizational, political and educational work.

T.K. Katayev, the republic's minister for higher and secondary specialized education, spoke on secondary education's role in training highly skilled experts. M.M. Akhmetova, Kazakh SSR minister for social security, spoke on the theme of social development and increasing the people's prosperity in the new 5-year plan. The speech of S.U. Dzhandosov, chairman of the republic's State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, devoted his speech to urgent tasks of young people's vocational and technical education and to raising the efficiency and quality of the academic-educational process.

V.K. Sidorov, the republic's first deputy minister of education, dwelt on questions of developing and improving public education and its role in the communist education of schoolchildren. The theme of the speech by Kh.Kh. Khasenov, chairman of the republic's state television and radio, was enhancing the quality of television and radio broadcasting and its role in educating the working people, while the theme of the speech by A.S. Akpayev, chairman of the Kazakh Committee for Physical Education and Sport, was developing mass physical culture and sport. T.Sh. Sharmanov, the republic's minister of health, dealt in his speech with the tasks of improving the population's medical service in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands.

The seminar-conference was also addressed by I.K. Dzhenalayev, chief of the Kazakh Main Administration for Safeguarding Military and State Secrets in the Press; S.T. Totanov, representative of the USSR Council of Ministers Council for Religious Affairs in the Kazakh SSR; A.I. Kuandykov, chief of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Foreign Tourism; and Zh.K. Kaliyev, chairman of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

At the House of the Movie Industry the participants in the seminar-conference met leading workers of the republic's movie industry. They were addressed by O.O. Suleymenov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Cinematography. There was a showing of new movies made by the republic's cinematographers.

The seminar-conference continues its work.

Seminar Completes Work

PM021512 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Ideological Conviction for Everyone"]

[Text] The republican seminar-conference of gorkom and raykom secretaries responsible for questions of ideological work, finished work in Alma-Ata on 19 June.

The seminar-conference's final plenary session was held at the end of the work of the sections--of secretaries of rural raykoms, secretaries of gorkoms and urban raykoms and department chiefs of obkoms--which discussed questions connected with implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

There was a major and earnest discussion, at the seminar-conference, on ways of further improving ideological work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands and the congress report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. It was particularly stressed that the ideological aktiv's efforts must primarily be directed toward further enhancing the efficiency of social labor and toward the unconditional fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets for all indicators by every industrial enterprise, sovkhoz and kolkhoz and labor collective. The ultimate goal of all educational activity is the successful solution of the specific economic and social tasks advanced by the party.

Every party committee, it was noted at the seminar-conference, must find the best versions of ideologically influencing the development of the economy and culture and all spheres of our life. The success of this very important work will be ensured only by a creative, scientifically well-founded and systematic approach. The return on ideological efforts should be weighed more stringently on the economy's scales.

It is important that labor collectives be the center of all educational work and mass-political measures. An instructive example of such activity is shown by the party organizations of the labor collectives of the Pavlodar aluminum plant, Tselinogradskaya Oblast's Izhevskiy Sovkhoz and others.

One should treat valuable experience carefully and find the means to apply it in everyday practice more actively, bearing in mind that the main task is to make the entire 11th 5-Year Plan one of Lenin-style shock work.

It was noted that much remains to be done in order to raise the level of Marxist-Leninist education of communists and nonparty people, of the economic training of cadres and of the work of the mass media and propaganda. A higher qualitative level of political study presupposes a study of the problems of CPSU theory and policy at the present-day stage of developed socialism, of the CPSU's historic experience, of the party's economic policy, of improving the economic machinery and other urgent issues connected with the multifaceted activity of the Soviet people's vanguard, the CPSU. In this connection the demands on ideological front workers are increasing. It is necessary to improve the staff of propagandists--especially in the system of economic and Komsomol political education--and of agitators, journalists and cultural education workers. Every lecturer and propagandist, political information worker and agitator must be a person of profound knowledge and great spiritual culture, with the ability to listen to, understand and convince people.

This fall the republic will make the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary union with Russia. It is necessary to launch wide-scale active preparation for this festival which will be a great event in our republic's life. It is important to show clearly and convincingly the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, the mighty creative force of the friendship, fraternal mutual assistance and cooperation among the USSR's peoples, the advantages of the socialist system and of the Soviet way of life and the achievements of developed socialism through the example of Kazakhstan and the other fraternal republics.

The seminar-conference stressed in particular that the work on inculcating communist beliefs in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress and 15th Kazakh CP Congress demands must be imbued with a constructive spirit. It is the duty of all ideological workers to assert party-mindedness and a creative, businesslike activity in every collective, mobilizing the working people toward fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, and to foster irreconcilability toward shortcomings and intolerance of any deviation from the norms of communist morality.

Z.K. Kamalidenov, Kazakh CP Central Committee secretary, addressed the seminar-conference's final plenary session.

The participants in the seminar-conference heartily thanked the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their great attention to ideological-educational work and ideological cadres, gave an assurance that the republic's party committees would educate the working people increasingly purposefully and persistently in the spirit of communism, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and would do their utmost for the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress outlines and of the plans and socialist pledges for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

TRIAL OF SOVIET JEWISH MILITANT TO BEGIN SOON

NC031658 Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jul (AFP)--The trial of Jewish emigration militant Boris Chernobolsk, 37, accused of striking a policeman and calling others "fascists," is to begin soon here, according to a dissident source.

Mr Chernobolsk's actions are said to have taken place in a Moscow suburb in May when police attempted to disperse a gathering of about 150 Jews. Since 1975 Mr Chernobolsk has been waiting for authorization to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

USTINOV SENDS MESSAGE TO MILITARY GRADUATES

PM060937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 81 p 3

[Report by Lt Col V. Seledkin under the general headline: "Graduation at Military Academies"]

[Excerpt] The latest graduation of students took place on 27 June at the USSR Armed Forces Military Academy of the General Staff K. Ye. Voroshilov. Diplomas and insignia were presented to the graduates by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

Army Gen M. Kozlov, the academy's chief, read out the text of greetings from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who warmly congratulated the academy graduates on successfully completing their study.

In his address to the graduates Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov revealed the nature of the prevailing military-political situation in the world and the orientation of the aggressiveness of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, and stressed that the academy graduates' duty is to involve themselves actively in work to implement the tasks set before the Soviet Armed Forces in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to give all their efforts, knowledge and experience to the further consolidation of the defense might of the USSR and the socialist countries and to take a direct part in developing military theory and practice.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES POLITICAL ACADEMY GRADUATES

PM030952 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 81 p 3

[Report by Maj A. Garavskiy the under general headline: "Graduation at Military Academies"]

[Excerpt] On 27 June a ceremonial meeting was held devoted to the graduation of students from the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy. It was opened by Lt Gen Ye. Nikitin, acting chief of the academy.

The meeting was addressed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He conveyed cordial congratulations to the graduates from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. Army Gen A.A. Yepishev wished the graduating officers success in their service and happiness in their personal lives. In his speech he stressed that Armed Forces servicemen are waging an active struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and the USSR defense minister's requirements for the present training year. They warmly and unanimously support the USSR's new foreign policy initiatives advanced in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Fifth USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples" adopted at the session. Profound consideration of the reasons for the heightened danger of war and the ability to analyze the changes taking place in the military-political situation and to draw conclusions for themselves in the field of combat readiness--these are the most important requirements made today of the activity of commanders and political workers.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev dwelt on the tasks which the graduates must resolve among the troops and urged them from the first days of their service to involve themselves in the affairs of the military collectives, setting in everything an example of ideological conviction, moral maturity and an active life stance.

PETROV ADDRESSES GROUND FORCES COUNCIL CONFERENCE

PM030919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 81 p 2

[Report by Col Gen G. Kashuba: "Going Further, Achieving More"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of the activity of commanders and political organs of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District in ensuring the in-depth study, propagandization and fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Reports were heard from Col Gen P. Lushev, commander of the District, and Lt Gen V. Dolgov, first deputy chief of the district's Political Directorate.

It was noted that all organizational and political work is devoted to the fulfillment of the congress decisions in the district. A large detachment of staff and nonstaff propaganda workers is taking part in the propagandization of the congress materials.

Everything done in this direction, the session stressed, must be viewed as just the start of a large amount of work. Special concern must be displayed for the quality and efficiency of the measures which are being carried out and for their influence on the further improvement of the combat readiness of units and subunits and servicemen's ideological tempering, the improvement of military cadres' work style, the enhancement of their responsibility for the matter in hand and the consolidation of discipline and organization.

The session was addressed by Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate. The results of the discussion were summed up by Army Gen V. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

KURKOTKIN ATTENDS REAR SERVICES AKTIV MEETING

PM031603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 2

[Capt A. Vlasov report: "Improving the Style of Work"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the staff and directorates of the USSR Ministry of Defense Rear Services devoted to improving communists' style of work in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress' demands has been held. Keynote speaker Col Gen I. Golushko, chief of staff of the Rear Services and first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, and those who spoke in the debate--Comrades I. Sinopalnikov, P. Ischehenko, I. Tyumenev, I. Isayenko, A. Klemin, A. Zolotukhin, V. Cheredenichenko and N. Vakulich--examined a broad range of questions linked with strengthening the role of party organizations in fostering businesslike qualities, initiative and efficiency in communists, strengthening executive discipline and running the economy economically.

Army Gen S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, and N. Shlyaga, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the party aktiv meeting.